

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 64146

CALL No. 934.01 / Moh

✓

THE REAL BIRTH PLACE OF BUDDHA

Chakradhar Mohapatra

64146

335.01
Moh



GRANTHA MANDIR

CUTTACK-753002

64146

प्रकाशित : १३.१.७४
निर्देश सं. ९३४.०१ / Moh
नई दिल्ली

Published by :

A. Mahapatro

Grantha Mandir

Cuttack-2 : Orissa (India)

केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व पुस्तकालय

First Edition, December, 1977.

Printed by :

J. Mahapatro

Grantha Prakasini

Cuttack-1.

Orissa, India

Price : Rs. 30-00

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	I-III
Author's Note	V-XIV
Prologue	XV-XVII
 CHAPTER—I	
Tarai stone inscription	1-7
 CHAPTER—II	
The Kapileswara stone inscription	8-15
 CHAPTER—III	
A comparative study of both the Inscriptions	16-24
 CHAPTER—IV	
Speciality of the Kapileswara inscription	25-31
Exact dates of events in the life of Buddha	32
 CHAPTER—V	
Asoka and Kalinga	33-49
Accounts of some of the events during the reign of Asoka	50-51
 CHAPTER—VI	
Some additional proofs	
1. The Tooth account of Buddha	52-55
Chronological Table from the time of Brahmadutta	56-57

2. Buddha was the son of a small estate owner	58-61
3. Facts about Lumbini and Kapilavastu	61-65
4. Facts about Rohini and Anoma Rivers	65-69
5. Facts about Bappamangal i. e. seed sowing ceremony	69-71
6. The Aditya Clan of Buddha	71-82
Some important events relating to the Sakyas	83-86
7. Facts about Majjhima Desha	87
8. Facts about Jinasana	87-88
9. Facts about the marriage of Buddha.	88-92
Genealogical table of the paternal family of Buddha	89
Genealogical table of the maternal family of Buddha	90
10. Facts about the first two Buddhists—Tapusa and Bhallika	92-94
11. Facts about Konakamana and Mayadevi	95-99
12. The favourite 'Mallas' of Buddha	99-103
A gist of these additional proofs	103-107

CHAPTER—VII

The last argument and conclusion	108-119
Reiteration	120
Bibliographies	121-124
Index	125-135

ILLUSTRATIONS

PHOTOGRAPHS

Plate No.	Subject	Page
1.	Scene of the birth of Buddha in the compound of the Tarai pillar.	4
2.	Scene of the birth of Buddha from the archaeological museum, Mathura.	4
3.	Scene of the birth of Buddha in Uttareswara temple of Orissa.	4
4.	The dissimilarity of the Tarai pillar with a standard Asokan pillar.	5
6. (A&B)	The Bhaskareswara lingam, a portion of Kapileswara pillar.	10
7.	The Lion of Kapileswara pillar.	11
8.	Bell Capital of Kapileswara pillar.	11
9.	Lower part of Bhaskareswara lingam.	12
10.	The image of Buddha in the Kapileswara Temple.	13
11.	The Naga image.	15
12.	Kapileswara pillar inscription	17
13.	Tarai pillar inscription.	18
14-15.	The similarity of the Kapileswara birth plate with Toshali edict.	23
16.	Dhauli edict	23
18.	The Kapileswara village.	27
20.	A broken pillar near Nigali Sagara of Nepal.	42
21.	An image of Dharmaraja, the Buddha.	49
23.	The foot of the Hemabanta.	61
24.	Another view of the foot of the Hemabanta.	61
27.	A portion of River Rohini.	68

(ii)

Plate No.	Subject	Page
28.	Another view of the River Rohini.	68
29.	An old bridge on the River Rohini	68
30.	Another view of the old bridge on the River Rohini,	68
34.	Buddha the 9th incarnation of Visnu	82
38.	The Konakamana image (Konarkadeva)	98
39.	Inscribed vase containing relics of Buddha.	101
40.	Kapileswara lingam the 3rd.	101

MAPS

5.	The two places from where birth plates of Buddha were discovered.	8
17.	The map of Dhauli and Kapileswara areas	23
19.	Find-places of Asoka's Inscriptions.	39
22.	Kalinga Kingdom of Brahmadutta.	55
25.	Map showing praganas of the 19th century of Cuttack and Puri districts.	62
26.	Position of Kapileswara and Tarai-region according to latitude and longitude.	63
32.	Migration of the Sakyas from Lumbini to 9 other regions.	71
35.	Migration of the Kolas to twelve regions of Orissa.	96
41.	The first route of Buddha	106
42.	Different travelling routes of Buddha	107

SKETCHES

31.	The old main-road for Bappamangala ceremony.	71
33.	The sketch of the Dharma Saranam.	80
36.	The Mayadevi Temple	96
37.	Indra Temple (where the Konakamana remained.)	96

SWASTIVACHANA

Acknowledgement

Blessed are they who have helped in bringing this book to light. I owe my heart felt gratitude.

To my publisher friend Shree Sreedhar Mahapatro and his worthy son Shreeman Abhiram Mahapatro.

To my beloved wife Kanaka Manjari who assisted me in my research, my dear children for their unstinted support in financing the research and my son Dr. Bharatendu Sundar for his valuable contribution in editing the script.

To Prof. Dr. Anama Charana Swain (Vanivihar) in refining the language, and my best sympathiser justice Harihara Mahapatra and other friends and well-wishers including the residents of Kapileshara village for their co-operation.

Author.

To

Debadhideba SHREE JAGANNATHA,
Supreme-authority of
Kalinga Kingdom.



PREFACE

It is good that from time to time the evidence on which long established historical truths are based should be reviewed and reassessed, and Mr. C. D. Mahapatra has done just this in his very interesting study of the birth place of the Buddha. It has long been taken for granted that Kapilavastu, the chief city of the Sakyas, and Lumbini, the actual birth place of the teacher, were situated in the Nepalese Tarai. The main basis of this belief is the inscribed pillar of Rummindei, recording the visit of the emperor Asoka, to the place where Buddha was born. It was little known that the same fact in similar words and script, existed at Orissa.

This Orissan inscription poses serious problems. It is too facile a solution to dismiss it out of hand as a forgery. If it is a forgery, it is hardly likely that it is a modern one, because no attempt has been



made to imitate the Tarai inscription closely and the Orissan one is evidently the work of a carver less skilled and precise in his workmanship than the mason who carved the letters of the Tarai inscription. The Orissan inscription, if it is a forgery, must be an early one and it is certainly not a direct imitation of the other. We may not be wholly convinced by Mr. Mahapatra's valiant attempt to show that the Orissan inscription is a genuine record of the birth place of Buddha, but the facts which he presents are striking and important, and it is very good that students of Ancient India should be made to realize by unconventional studies such as this that even the most widely accepted historical facts are not sacrosanct.

Students of early Indian history should read this book carefully, as far as possible putting all prejudice out of their minds. If they agree with Mr. Mahapatra's conclusion, they should say so, without fearing to support a new and unpopular theory. If they disagree, they

(iii)

should carefully examine the evidence and decide why they disagree. And they should remember that the consensus of learned opinion is no proof. Since the days of Sir Alexander Cunningham almost every student of Ancient India has believed that the Buddha's birth place was near the site of the Rummindei pillar. But this in itself proves nothing. There was a time when the consensus of learned opinion strongly maintained that the Sun revolved round the earth.

A. L. Basham.

Professor of Asian Civilizations,
The Australian National University,
Canberra-1 May, 1972.

(Author of "The wonder that was India")



Chakradhara Mahāpātra born on 18.3.1908 was a descendant of Kabidindima Jivadeva Rajaguru Mahāpātra, the then Prime Minister of Orissa under the Gajapati Emperor, Pratāparudradeva. Fatherless from the infancy. Could shine in life with the affection and great care of his mother, Śauri Devi and Utkal Bhārati Dr. Kuntalā Kumāri Sābata. A reformer and social worker. Also a freedom fighter. Got married to Kanakamanjari in 1929.

From 1937 to 1960 Endowment Manager of the Narsinghpur ex-estate, Orissa, Associated with excavation of many temples and historical monuments. Always helpful and sympathetic to students and the poor people.

From 1960 to 1972 joined the Encyclopaedia Department of Utkal University. Member of P.E.N. A well known writer of Orissa with twenty published books on different aspects of literature. A historical research scholar with a number of historical books and articles about Orissa to his credit For last few years absorbed in the research of the Birth Place of Buddha.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The birth-plate of Buddha (pillar Inscription) was discovered in the Tarai region of Nepal and that place, there after became famous in the world. But historians have become puzzled because a similar stone inscription has also been discovered in the Kapileswara village of Bhubaneswara in Orissa. In this book I have tried to solve this puzzling problem. All interested in history should be aware of the fact that Cunningham in his "Ancient Geography of India" points out that the place wherefrom the Tarai inscription had been discovered is not at all related to the name Kapilavastu or even the name Kapila. And the noted historian Dr. Smith assents that the place of the discovery of the Tarai inscription was never called Rumindei; it was a forged name given to it by archaeologist Fuhrer. Besides it has been proved that Buddhism had not been adopted in Nepal till the 6th Century A. D. In face of all these clear-cut statements of noted scholars, it is quite sane to focuss our attention on the village Kapileswara in Bhubaneswara. The centuries old Kapileswara village has got some similarity with the Kapilavastu in name and Lembai is similar to Lumbini. According to Tripitaka, Lumbini is a small estate with its capital at Kapilavastu. At present there is Lembai Pragana; and Kapileswara is a part of it. Besides the inscription of Kapileswara village corroborates the statement of Tripitaka and the Kalinga war of Asoka. The mention of the era of Buddha and the name of the scribe in the said inscription help us to take this as genuine.

But how to account for the two birth plates of Buddha ? By 5th century A. D. Buddhism, the religion and culture were completely rooted out from Kalinga which is the real birth place of Buddha. Out of four places hallowed in memory of Buddha, one is his birthplace the village Kapilavastu or Kapileswara. When



this birth place was destroyed, the Buddhist monks searched for a new place in the dense forest of Tarai region in Nepal and put another birth plate there. As other places associated with the life of Buddha like his enlightenment, turning the Wheel of Dharma and his death, all happened to be in the North, it was quite natural to locate it again in the same North. In course of time this new 'so called' birth place was identified by the Chinese travellers. In this monograph I have discussed as to which is the real birth place of Buddha.

We should always keep it in mind that only for the Kalinga war of Asoka, Buddha became so renowned and celebrated. The selfless sacrifice of the people of Kalinga and the repentance of Asoka have made Buddha world-famous.

In no Buddhist literature there is any description relating to history or geography of the so-called Kapilavastu of Nepal. Only because the Tarai inscription was discovered there, the place attained celebrity throughout the world. Although the Kapileswara inscription has been brought to light since last 42 years, proper attention has not been given to it by the scholars of the world. No historical discussion has yet been made regarding it—how the Kapileswara inscription is properly related to the life of Buddha as depicted in the Tripitaka, the Kalinga war, etc.

In the meantime 74 years have passed since the discovery of the Tarai inscription. Myriads of books have been published in this regard. But after the discovery of the Kapileswara inscription 42 years ago, the following discussions have been made about it.

1. An article was first published by Mr Haran Chandra Chakaldar of Calcutta University in the monthly 'The Pravasi' in July 1928.

2. First of all in Orissa, Shri Bhagabana Pati, a local journalist gave this news regarding Kapileswara inscription, and it was published in the daily 'The Asha' (Oriya 24. 8. 28).

3. In the Bengali magazine 'The Pravasi' again in October 1928, the historian Shri Rama Prasad Chand without caring to make a thorough study of the inscription wrote an article doubting the genuineness of this inscription.

4. But the opinion of R. P. Chand was refuted by Shri S. N. Mitra in the volume V of the Indian Historical Quarterly, 1929. The caption of his article was 'The Lumbini pilgrimage record in two inscriptions'.

5. Mr Gopala Chandra Praharaja a famous lexicographer has given the account of this inscription in his famous 'Purna Chandra Odia Bhasakosa' (i. e. a great lexicon in Oriya) page 5832, part V.

6. On 9. 11. 47 the humble author of this monograph in Parala college, Orissa, delivered a lecture regarding this inscription and proved on its basis that Buddhadev's birth place was in Orissa.

7. Dr. Nabina Kumar Sahu, a noted historian, now the Professor of History, Sambalpur University, has given the following accounts of this inscription in his book "Odisare Baudha Dharma" (Buddhism in Orissa) published in 1959 (Orissa Sahitya Akademi).

—“It is quite amazing to note that an inscription has been discovered from Kapileswara which contains the same subject matter as found in the Lumbini pillar inscription. The scripts of it belong to the time of Asoka, and a script writer named 'Chundraya' had written them. He had signed his name in 'Kharostri' script. From his inscription it is found that Buddadeva was born in Orissa. (Vide page 1-2)’”.

8. I had written an article 'The Birth Place of Buddha' in the annual number of the daily 'The Samaja' in 1960.

9. Pandit Vinayaka Misra, one of the eminent historians of Orissa and the retired professor of Oriya of the Calcutta University has written in 1962 —“Kapileswara of Bhubaneswara

is definitely the birth place of Buddha due to the presence of the stone inscription containing the birth account of Buddha there. There is no evidence of the presence of 'Sankhya School of Thought' of Kapila in the past in Nepal. So Kapilesvara can more appropriately be taken as the birth place of Buddha. Bodhisattva was protected by the Vasuki Naga (a serpent named Vasuki). Many Naga images have been discovered from the Kapilesvara village which were made some centuries before the birth of Christ. (Vide Odia Sahitya Itihasa, page 4. i. e. The History of Oriya Literature).

10. In the short Oriya Encyclopaedia published by the Utkal University, this inscription has found a place. And the learned editor Dr. M. Mansinha comments Kapilesvara inscription has got some specialities in comparison with that of the Tarai one. Historical research has not yet made sufficient progress in this respect. (Vide page 430, part—III).

11. It is a pleasure to note that Prof. Dr. D. C. Sircar, an eminent epigraphists of Bengal has mentioned the Kapilesvara plate in one of his works. (Appendix-1. Spurious epigraphs—Indian Epigraphy pp. 436—438.) But he has included it in the list of the spurious epigraphs. But when somebody goes through his arguments in this regard, it appears as if the conclusion of Prof. Sircar is not convincing. He has argued, that some people (most probably Oriyas ?) have forged the Kapilesvara plate from Tarai plate by taking help of the facsimiles found in the English and Bengali text-books for college students, and that is also not much earlier than 1928 !!!

He has also alleged that some "uncritical Oriya writers" have claimed Buddha to have been born in Orissa, taking in to view the Kapilesvara plate to be a genuine one. But three outsiders of Orissa, namely, Mr. Birendranath Roy, Mr. Haran Chandra Chakaldar and the editor of the Pravasi (Bengali) drew people's attention towards this plate first. So Oriyas could have never forged the plate to make Buddha their own.

Even in 1929, Mr. S. N. Mitra, another eminent historian has proved strongly that Kapilesvara plate belongs to Asokan period undoubtedly. (vide Indian Historical Quarterly—Vol.-V-1929). Mr. Mitra is also not an Oriya


12. In the issue of the Times of India dated the 25th. January 1976, another writer and after him Sri Srivastava also published in the "Illustrated Weekly" certain photographs taken from the excavation of Padaria as Kapilavastu. The seal scribed with "OM DEVAPUTRA BIHARA KAPILAVASTU BHIKSHU SANKASA" alleged to have been recovered from that place relates to 5th century. Because the BHIKSHUS kept it concealed in such an inaccessible place after the original birth place was damaged. That could never have been the palace of Sudhodana surrounded by paddy fields.

13. After going through this monograph on 24.1.1968, Dr. Pranakrishna Parija, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University says—

—"Although I am not a historian, yet one must have fascination in deciding the historical fact of such an epoch making event like Buddha's birth. Hence I am also interested. From the evidences putforth by Sri Mahapatra regarding the birth place of Buddha, I am quite sure that Buddha was born in the Kapilesvara Village of Bhubaneswara."

14. In 13.12.69 a meeting was held by the auspices of the History Seminar of the Utkal University, regarding this inscription and it was proved to be genuine. Dr. Manmath Nath Das, professor and head of the department of History presided over this meeting. Many distinguished lecturers attended this meeting.

15. In 7.10.69 a meeting was held at the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack. Dr. M. N. Das also presided over this meeting.



16. A meeting was held in 4.4.70 by the Utkal Sahitya Samaj, the premier literary organisation and citadel of literary activities in Orissa and a brief account of my discussions on Buddha was read by me. The eminent personalities advocated and supported in its favour. Proper publicity was made through the local news paper.

17. A meeting was held in the Kapileswara village in 3.5.70 regarding this fact. Mr. Radhanath Rath, the editor of the Samaj, the premier daily of Orissa, presided and Mr. Kedarnath Mohapatra, one of the eminent archaeologists and historians of Orissa was the chief guest. They opined in favour of this fact in a large gathering.

18. On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Buddha a meeting was held at Kapileswara village in 21.5.70, the minister of Cultural Affairs of Orissa, presided over this meeting and Mr Sudhakar Pattanaik, one of the eminent old Historians of Orissa was the Chief guest. Both of them spoke confidently that there was probability that Buddha was born in Orissa. Again there was a meeting held at Kapileswara village presided by Prof. Gouri Kumar Brahma in 17.5.1973.

On several occasions, meetings have been organised in the different cultural centres of Orissa, and the humble author got the opportunity of analysing the inscription of Kapileswara village To the full satisfaction of eminent historians of Orissa, the author proved his theory that Buddha was born in the village Kapileswara near Bhubaneswara in Orissa.

A short summary of my discussion in those meetings and my conclusion of Buddha's birth in Kapileswara as published in the different daily news papers of India are given below.

Maharashtra Times, Bombay.

19th June, 1970.

(Translated from Marathi)

Birth-place of Buddha.

x x Due to religious disturbances in Orissa, the Asokan pillar at Kapileswara had been destroyed. So in order to preserve the memorials of Buddha, his followers built a pillar of the same variety in Nepal. But Mr. Mahapatra opines, that pillar of Nepal was never Asokan. x x x Thus he has put forth many proofs. His book about birth place of Buddha is going to be published shortly.

The Hindustan Times

18th June, 1970 Delhi.

Buddha's Birth-place. (Jantar mantar)

Mr. Chakradhara Mahapatra, a research scholar has concluded after many years of research that the Buddha's birth place was not, as is generally accepted in the Tarai region of Nepal but at Kapileswara village near Bhubaneswara.

Dr. Fuhrer discovered the Asokan stone inscription in the Nepal Tarai in 1896. The Kapileswara birth plate, also evidently an Asokan stone inscription, was discovered 32 years later. A great deal of discussion on the Kapileswara plate appeared in the Indian Historical Quarterly (vol. V) in 1929, but no research was conducted on it.

Mr. Mahapatra's speculation, is that during religious disturbances in Orissa, the Asoka pillar containing the birth place of the Buddha was damaged. The disappointed Buddhists, in order to retain the most important of the four memories of the Buddha (informations regarding his birth), built a second pillar in the forests of the Nepal Tarai. But, according to Mr. Mahapatra, this pillar differed in essentials from the authentic Asokan pillar.

Mr. Mahapatra also points out that according to the historian Cunningham, there was no such name as Kapila in the Terai, and remarks on the similarity in name between Kapilavastu and Kapileswara. He also remarks that Asoka became a Buddhist after the war in Kalinga, and worshipped at the birth place of the Buddha after the 12 years war, a fact tending to favour acceptance of Kapileswara as the Buddha's birth place.

Mr Mahapatra's thesis is to be published shortly.

Amrit Bazar Patrika.

28th June, 1970. Calcutta

By the way

x x x

The Orissan scholar's thesis, based on the belief that religious animosities in Kalinga resulted in the destruction of 'the original Asoka pillar' at Kapileswara and that the Buddhists (not Asoka himself) erected a replica of the same in the protected area of Nepal. What one would like to know, however is the implication of the new thesis, for Buddhism and Indian history in the event it turned out to be factually valid.

Hindusthan Standard

4th June, 1970. Calcutta

Cuttack Note Book

x x x

Mr Chakradhar Mahapatra thinks that Kapileswara is ancient Kapilavastu associated with the Sakya clan to which the Buddha belonged and the village of Lembayi (ancient Lumbini) where the Buddha was born.

X X X X X

No doubt Mr Mahapatra's theory should be closely examined and supplemented by archaeological excavations before

it wins wider acceptance. But scholars have reason to be thankful to him for opening up a fascinating vista of research on a subject of worldwide interest. Requires courage to throw such a gauntlet.

The Indian Express

18th June 1970. Madras.

Buddha's Birthplace

A scholar from Orissa has propounded the startling theory that Lord Buddha was born not at Kapilevastu in the Nepalese Tarai, but at Kapilesvara, now a village near Bhubaneswar. It appears that Mr Chakradhar Mahapatra, of Utkal University, worked for ten years over this thesis before releasing it.

The famous inscription on the Asoka pillar at Rumindei in Nepal, which is the epigraphical basis for the view that Lord Buddha was born there was discovered in 1896. What Mr Mahapatra calls the 'Original birthplate' came to light 32 years later at Kapilesvara. It is now in the Asutosh Museum of Calcutta University. Mr Mahapatra argues that an Asoka-pillar at Kapilesvara which recorded the birth was destroyed in religious disturbances in Orissa. The Buddhists erected a second pillar in the then inaccessible Nepal Tarai, and engraved on it a duplicate of the original inscription. This is why, we are told, the date of the epigraph in "The Buddha era" and the name of engraver, Chundray, are not mentioned on the Rumindei pillar. It is also a fact that this pillar is devoid of the characteristic Asokan capital.

X X X X

It is a little difficult today, 2500 years after the event, to believe in the new theory.

The Competition Master (Ambala)

September, 1970. Page 119.

"Kapilesvara, is a small village near Bhubaneswar, According to Mr. Chakradhara Mahapatra a research scholar in the

Utkal University, the Budha was born, not in the Tarai region of Nepal, but in Kapileswara."

A comparative study of both the inscriptions, many more facts in favour of Kapileswara plate with proper proofs have been given in this book.

I invite the historians and interested persons in history to go through this book with impartiality, patience and tolerance.

Professor, A. L. Basham has been good enough to write the preface to the book. I express my sincere, hearty gratitude to him.

Chakradhar Mahapatra
Rajaguru Mahapatra Kutira
Haripur Road, Cuttack-1
(Orissa), India.
20-11-76

PROLOGUE

Though it is true that Tathagata Buddha was born in India, it has been found that there are two inscriptions regarding his exact place of birth. One inscription was found in the dense forest of the Himalayas near the Tarai region of Nepal; and the other one was found in the village Kapileswara near Bhubaneswara, Orissa. These two inscriptions were discovered in 1896 and in 1928 respectively at an interval of 32 years. Because the inscription of the Tarai region was the first to come to light, scholars throughout the world accepted this region as the birth place of Lord Buddha.

Life-history of two great historical figures—Lord Buddha and Jesus Christ, has not yet been finalised on scientific basis—this is the opinion of many distinguished authorities. As many aspects of the lives of these two great personalities are still in oblivion, it may take some time more to give a true picture of them.

It has been proved 74 years ago that Buddha was born in the Tarai region. Since last 42 years attempts are being made to show that Tarai region of Nepal is not the birth place of Tathagata Buddha. The present work is an attempt to prove this historical truth that Buddha was not born in the Tarai region. The great historians of this era, and the authorities on Buddhism are requested to go through this humble monograph with patience. The world historians with an eye for objective truth should realise this, and should go through it keeping an eye upon the regional culture, customs and traditions of the place, where Buddha is assumed to have been born.

Many modern historians have expressed doubt regarding the place, which is now accepted as the birth place

of Lord Buddha. One of the renowned historians of England, Edward J. Thomas in his book 'The Life of Buddha' * has said that the Jatakas and Lalita Vistara describe that Lord Buddha himself had said that he was born in the 'Majjhima Desha' of Jambu Dwipa (i.e. India)*. This 'majjhima desha' is the central part of India. So it is doubtful whether the Tarai region was the birth place of Lord Buddha. Because, surely it is evidently not the same as the classical 'Madhya desha' of Manu**. He has further said.—It is not till Buddha has left his home and comes to the Magadha country that we find the slightest reference to any historical or geographical fact independent of his personal life. The period of his youth in a distant country, before he won fame and honour as a teacher would be largely if not wholly, a blank and would be all the more easily and eagerly filled up by the imaginations of his disciples. *

In the present work an attempt has been made to prove that Lord Buddha was born in Kalinga or the present Orissa, which is situated in the middle region of India. But uptill now the historians have got the notion that Buddha did not enter Kalinga. The modern historians say—A damsel named 'Vishakha' after embracing Buddhism, traveled along with Lord Buddha. The story of her noted life can be found in the Buddhist literature. She was the daughter of a gildmaster named Dhananjaya. Dhananjaya was the son of 'Sarodaka', the mayor of the Bhaddhiya Kataka of Anga Country*. This Bhaddhiya is sometimes pronounced as Bhadrak (Bhadrak)**.

So this 'Bhadrak' was a very old town, and it is still to be found in the bank of the river Salandi in the Balasore

* The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas (R. & K. Paul Ltd. London. 1960).

* The Life of Buddha, P. 28,

** The Life of Buddha, p. 29.

* The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas, p. 3.

* P. 105. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.

** P. 104. The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.

district of Orissa. It is worth mentioning that the Angadesha was a part of Orissa during the life of Buddha, and afterwards it extended from Gaya to Mahodadhi (Mohadadhi is the so called Bay of Bengal*). It is said that barber Uapali, Prince Ananda and Devadutta embraced Buddhism in a mango grove in Bhadrak.

So from the above facts the statement that Lord Buddha did not enter into Kalinga has been proved to be incorrect. A detailed description of Lord Buddha's visit to 'Bhadrak' in Orissa is to be found in the 1955 Puja Edition of the weekly Hindustan (Hindi).

Even the emperor of Orissa built the port of Visakha-pattana named after that Visakha in the southern part of Orissa.*

In the present work I have put forth several proofs, and have discussed the problem of Buddha's birth place once again. Particularly the conclusions regarding his place of birth, marriage, facts relating to leaving his home and coming back again to his birth place have become highly doubtful. The history of India, specially the true history of the state of Orissa has not yet been put forth correctly. In the following pages I have made an attempt to move a true estimate of the different aspects of Buddha's life, which have uptill now been distorted by historians.

* One of the famous sixteen countries of Buddhist era. (Bhagavan Buddha by D. Kosambi).

Vaidyanatham Samarbhya Bhubanesantagam Sive
Tavadangabhidho deso yattrayam nahi dusyate. (Sakti Samgam Tantra,
Seven patala).

The area extending over Vaidyanatha (Now within Deogarh [area of Bihar state] to Bhubaneswara (Lingaraja) was Angadesha.

Vide July 12—1905—Utkal Dipika, Cuttack.

CHAPTER-ONE

TARAI STONE INSCRIPTION

After the discovery and reading of the various inscriptions of Asoka, the archaeologists and the historians became curious to know the birth place of Buddha. Luckily in March 1895 Dr Fuhrer for the first time discovered an inscription in Magadhi (मगधि) language on a pillar on the bank of the large tank called Nigali Sagara (निगलि सागर) near the village of Nigliva (निगलिवा) in Nepal¹. It was known from that inscription that Asoka in the 14th year of his reign had doubled the size of the stupa of Konakamana² (कोणाकमन). But no trace of that stupa was found in the adjoining area³.

Next year (1896) a pillar within the borders of Nepal near the village of Padaria was discovered by the same person Dr Fuhrer⁴. The inscription on this pillar was translated by Dr Hultzach; and it is said that Buddha was born there⁵. That wild region from where the pillar was discovered was proclaimed by Dr Fuhrer to be Rumindei, although a name like that was completely unknown there⁶.

The noted historian V. A. Smith challenges this statement of Dr Fuhrer and comments—This gives no further evidenece for Fuhrer's assertion and it appears that neither the Nepalese

1. P. 18. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.
2. Inscriptions of Asoka, ed. Hultzach, p. 165: cf. ep. Ind. Vol. I, Part I
3. P. 18. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas: 'but no remains of any stupa has been found near the pillar' (p. 124. Asoka's Edicts).
4. P. 18. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.
5. Inscriptions of Asoka, p. 164: of Buhler, JRAS 1897, pp. 429 and 615.
6. Monograph on Buddha Sakyamuni's birth place in the Nepalese Tarai, Allahabad, 1897 by Dr Fuhrer, p. 28.

64146



officials nor the hillmen called it Rumindei⁷. This was a forgery of the name by Fuhrer in order to make his discovery a conclusion and to relate it with the name Lumbini. And uptill now it has become the conclusion⁸. But later on he (Dr. Fuhrer) admitted that there was no such name⁹.

Dr Fuhrer with an eye to the Lumbini garden of Lalita Vistara⁹ forged a new Rumindei, but when from the Mahabansa (महावंश) section of the Tripitaka published later, it came to be known that Lumbini was a vast feudal (zamindari) area, then attempts were made to fit in the description of Buddha's birth place of the Tripitaka etc. with the so-called Rumindei of Dr Fuhrer. Later historians tried their best to see the trace of village, cities and rivers in the so-called Rumindei, and have written volumes in support of this Rumindei. By misreading and misinterpretation of texts and inscriptions, they gave out the unequivocal statement that Rumindei was the real birth place of Buddha. D.D. Kosambi speaks of Rumindei as a place sanctified by mother worship, where even now one can find the offerings of goats and fowls¹⁰.

In the so-called birth place of Buddha in Nepal, not only the name Lumbini, but also the name Kapilavastu is rare. The statement of Cunningham in his book 'The Ancient Geography of India' bears testimony to this : No trace of Kapila has yet been discovered at the foot of the Himalayas¹¹. After the recognition of these areas as the birth place of Lord Buddha, only recently (within thirty years) these names are being used in the maps and official documents.

-
7. 'Asoka the Buddhist Emperor of India' by V. A. Smith, (Foot note p. 18 E. J. Thomas).
 8. P. 18. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas. F. N. No. 3.
 9. The Lalita Vistara published by Pali Publication Board, Bihar Government.
 10. Myth and Reality by D. D. Kosambi P. 106.
 11. P. 349. The Ancient Geography of India.

The Chinese travellers Fa Hien in the 5th century A. D. and Hiuen Tsiang in 7th century A. D. were also not able to ascertain the real birth place of the Buddha. The local inhabitants, ignorant of identity of place of Buddha's birth, gave such information to them, which rather created confusions, and so it was assumed that there were two Kapilavastus¹². But later on Dr Hoey and Major Vest overlooked this confusing statement, and assented the existence of one Kapilavastu in place of two¹³.

Fa Hien in 5th century A. D. speaks of Kapilavastu as a place where no king nor people were to be found; it was just like a wilderness, except for priests and some tens of families¹⁴.

"Hiuen Tsiang, three centuries later found it deserted, and the villages few and waste. Some forty miles further east the pilgrims found in the country of the Mallas, the city of Ramagama, and still further on Kusinara, where Budddha breathed his last. Both places are now unknown"¹⁵. As the Mallas migrated from Kusinara to Kapilavastu, there was no trace of them. The birth-place of Buddha was fancied to be a lonely forest. So it was not expected to have any village or inhabitation there.

Another important fact is that a temple of Mayadevi, Buddha's mother, is also found at so called Lumbini. But R.R. Diwakar says that this temple must have been built later, as the building of temples was not yet in vogue during the time of Asoka. The temple and the stupas round about it may not belong to the Asokan period, but they certainly show that Lumbini continued to be a holy place of pilgrimage for centuries¹⁶.

12. In Mukherji Report, p. 15 of his article Kapilavastu in ERE. P. 19. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas,

13. J. R. A. S. 1906, pp. 453-553.

14. P. 19. Quoted by Thomas in his The Life of Buddha.

15. P. 19. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.

16. P. 24, Chapter-IV of Bhagwan Buddha by R. R. Diwakar.

In 1898 W. Peppe discovered a stupa within the vicinity of the pillar containing the inscription regarding the Buddha¹⁷. Some relics like the bones and the ashes of Buddha were found in it, but no 'Mallas' (the worshippers of these relics) were found in that place. Hence it is clear that these things were brought later on to that place.

Not only this stupa but a number of stupas were built there in course of time. When the original stupa in the village Kapileswara near Bhubaneswara was knocked down, many artificial stupas came in to existence in the so-called Rumindei.

In course of time a Hindu temple was also built in that premises. This temple was definitely built after Buddha was accepted as an incarnation in Hinduism. Because in that temple there is a representation in stone of the birth of Buddha from the side of Queen Maya¹⁸. This appears to be a later device made to prove conclusively that it was the birth place of Lord Buddha. So apparently no body doubted the genuineness of the Tarai stone inscription¹⁹.

Many historians are of opinion that the scripts found in the Tarai inscription have no similarity with the script of other inscriptions of Asoka's time. If scholars take up the study of this Tarai inscription with all seriousness, it will be crystal clear that this inscription does not belong to the time of Asoka.

Now let us come to the size of this pillar. The pillar of the Tarai region is 21 feet in height. The average height of the different Asoka-pillars is 35 feet. Unlike other pillars of the region, this pillar is also not well polished like others. There is

17. P. 327. Encyclopaedia Britanica.

18. P. 19. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.

19. Similar other two images are found out, one at Mathura Museum and the other at Siadimalia (सिआडिमालिआ) in the subdivision of Anandapur in Keonjhar (Orissa) on the back of Siddhesvari Devi in Uttaresvare temple.



Scene of the birth of Buddha.

From the wall of a Hindu temple near
the Tarāi pillar.

Plate—1



Scene of the birth of Buddha. from Archaeological
Museum, Mathurā.

(Māyādevi stands under the Sāḷa tree holding its branch.
She is supported by her sister Prajāvati and companion.
The newly born baby is seen.)

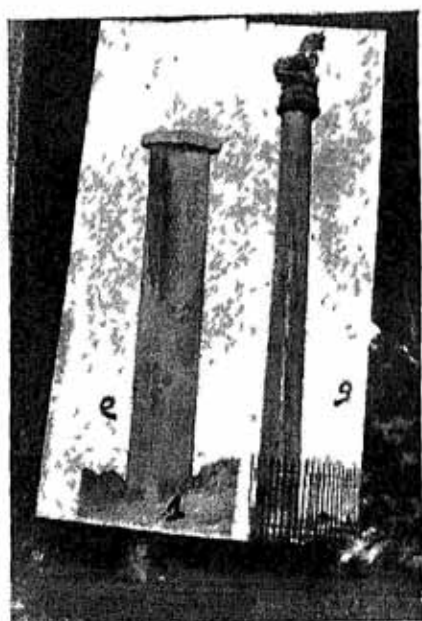
Plate—II



Scene of the birth of Buddha

On the back of Siddheswari Devi in Uttareswara temple
at Siadimalia in the subdivision of Anandapura in
Keonjhar district (Orissa.)

Plate—III



The dissimilarity of the Tarāi Pillar (1 e) with a standard
Asokan Pillar (2 9)

Plate—IV

no bell-shaped Asokan capital at its top. There is no lion. Besides, unlike other Asokan pillars this pillar presents an appearance without any trace of size or proportion and the tip of the pillar has a cover on it looking like the back of a tortoise. But the Asoka-pillars are invariably of proportionate size from base to the top. And the bell capital and the lion are further specialities at the top.

Many attempts have been made to identify it as an Asoka-pillar. It is not at all true that a portion as Thomas observes on the evidence of Hiuen Tsiang, of it has been broken and is missing²⁰. A cursory glance at the pillar makes it quite evident that it is not an Asokan pillar. The existence of the pillar in full-fledged form shows that the pillar has never been broken.

Further, the existence of Kapilabastu at the foot of the Himalayas is very much doubtful. It appears from the study of Mahaparinirvana Sutta²¹ that after taking 'Sukaramaddava' (flesh of boar) in the house of Chunda²², a blacksmith, Buddha experienced mortal pain²³, and after reaching Kusinagar²⁴ when he took rest in a place lying between the twin 'sal' (साल) trees, he told Ananda

20 The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas, p. 18.
Foot Note—4.

21. Triptaka—Suttapitaka—Dighanikaya-II—Mahavaga-III Mahaparinibbana Suttam (Pali Publication Board, Bihar Government, 1958)

22. Sukaramaddavam (सुकर माद्दव) Athakho (अथखो) Chundo (चुन्दो) Kammarputto (कम्मर पुत्तो) : p. 98. Mahaparinibbanasuttam.

23. Cundassa (चुन्दस्स) Bhattam (भत्त) Bhunjitva (भुंजित्वा) Kammarassa (कम्मरस्सा) ti (ति) me (मे) sutam (सुत) avadham (आवाध) sampusi (संपुसि) dhiro (धिरो) pawalham (पबालहं) maranantikam (मारणान्तिक) (p. 99. Mahaparinibbana Suttam.)

24. Kusinaram pavisitwa (कुसिनारं पविसित्वा) (p. 114, Mahaparinibbana Suttam).

that he would court death towards the last part of that night.²⁵ He further requested him to convey this information to the Vasettha Mallas, the villagers of the locality. Upon this, Ananda enquired of him as to why he (Buddha) had decided to court death in such a small wild and unknown place but not in any of the renowned cities like Champa, Rajagriha, Shravasti, Saketa, Kosambi and Varanasi, which were inhabited by many Bramhin and Kshatriya citizens; they could have offered their highest respect and worship to the dead body of Buddha²⁶.

It may be noted that all the six great cities referred to by Ananda were situated within 200 miles of Kusinagar. If the modern Kapilavastu, the so called birth place of Buddha was situated at a distance of only 73 to 80 miles from Kusinagar, it is puzzling as to why Ananda remained silent over it²⁷. But Ananda did not

25. Rattiya (रत्तिया) pachhime (पच्छिमे) yame (यामे) Tathagatassa (तथागतस्स) parinivvanam bhavissati (परिनिव्वानं भविस्सति) (p. 114; Mahaparinibbana Suttam).

26. Vide p. 113—Dighanikaya (Mahaparinibbana Suttam). "ma Bhante Bhagava Imasmim Khuddka nagarake, Sakha nagarake Parinibbayi, santi Bhante annatani mahanagarani seiyathidam champa, rajagaham, Savatthi, Saketam, Kosambi, Varanasi, Ettha Bhagava parinibbayatu, Ettha vahu Khattiya mahasala, Brahman mahasala, Gahapati mahasala Tathagateabhippasanna. Te Tathagatassa Sarirapujam Karissanti" ti. (मा भन्ते भगवा इमस्मिं खुद्दक नगरके साखा नगरके परिनिव्वाइ ! सन्ति भन्ते अतानि महानगरानि सेयाथिदं चंपा राजगहं सावत्थि साकेतं कोसम्बि वाराणसी एत्थ भगवा परिनिव्वायतु । एत्थ बहुक्षत्तिय महाशाला ब्राह्मण महाशाला गृहपति महाशाला तथागते अभिपसन्ना ते तथागतस्स सरीर पुजं करिस्सन्तिति ।) (mahasala—Resting place.)

I. Champa—near to Bhagalpur, (Bihar); II. Rajgriha—Rajgir : North to Gaya; III. Sravasti—in Gonda District of U. P. where the river Rapti enters to the plane. IV. Saketa—near to Sravasti; V. Kosambi (Kousambi) 38 miles up from Allahabad on the bank of Yamuna; VI. Varanasi—Kasi.

27. "In the account of Buddha's death Ananda mentioned six great cities where it would be more fitting for Buddha to pass away, but Kapilavastu is not one of them". (p. 20. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas)

mention the name of Kapilavastu in this connection. If Kapilavastu was so near to Kusinagar, Ananda must have suggested to Buddha to go to his birth place for courting death. And this would have been quite natural too. In all ages and all races every one ardently desires to die in one's native place.

In replying to the question of Ananda, Buddha did not speak of Kapilavastu. He simply gave an evasive reply that Kusinagar gained its name and importance as the capital city of Kusabati from very ancient times; and here the King Sudarsana had gained name and fame etc²⁸.

The circumstances mentioned above lead us to doubt that Kapilavastu, the birth place of Buddha, was situated in the Himalayan region.

28. 1 Ranno, Ananda, Mahasudassanssa ayam Kusinara Kusavati nama Rajadhani ahosi. (रञ्जी, आनन्द महासुदस्सनस्स अयं कुसिनारा कुसावति नाम राजधानी अहोसि ।) (P. 113, Mahaparinibbana Sutta).

2. It is a fact of surprising coincidence that the great poet Kalidasa in his Historical epic 'Raghuvamsa' has described this king Sudarsana as the descendant of 'Kusa' in the city of Kusavati and his brother 'Laba' in the city of Saravati. (Vide Kalidasa's Raghuvamsa—canto—15, sloka—19.)

The Genealogies :

Rama	Khemadhanwa	Bajranabha	Brahmistha
Kusa, Laba	Debanika	Sankhana	Putra
Atithi	Ahinagu	Byusitaswa	Pusya
Nisadha	Pariyatra	Biswasaha	Dhruvasandhi
Nala	Sila	Hiranyanabha	Sudarsana
Nabha	Unnabha	Kausalya	

(Sute sisaveva Sudarsanakhye, Raghuvamsa—18 canto)

Sudarsana was such a genius that, he had become conversant with the knowledge of the science of Administration (Dandaniti) even before he could learn to write on slate (Aksharabhumika), "Nyastakshara makshara Bhumikayam kartsena gruhnati lipim nayavat".

X

CHAPTER-TWO

THE KAPILESWARA STONE INSCRIPTION

In the month of March 1928 a stone inscription like that one found in the Tarai region was also found in Kapileswara, a village one mile away from Bhubaneswar, the present capital of Orissa State. This Kapileswara inscription deals with the same subject as the Tarai inscription. But a noteworthy and significant characteristic not to be found in the Tarai inscription is there in the inscription of Kapileswara, and this is of paramount importance to decide the genuine character of Kapileswar inscription.

Regarding this inscription in an article 'The Lumbini pilgrimage record in two inscriptions' in the volume—V of the Indian Historical Quarterly (1929), it is described :

"The Kapileswara copy, first brought to public notice by Mr. Harenchandra Chakaldar of the Calcutta University was procured about March 1928 by Mr Birendranath Roy for his museum at Puri from a farmer of the village of Kapileswara, situated nearly a mile to the south of the famous Lingarja temple at Bhubaneswara. The farmer had found the inscribed stone slab set in the mud wall of his hut. This is all the information which Mr Roy and others could gather from him"²⁹.

Regarding this stone slab, Dr Harekrishna Mahatab has written in his 'History of Orissa' —A contractor named Birendranath Roy had established a museum at Puri in 1928, and placed many statues, images and stone inscriptions there collecting them from Bhubaneswara and adjacent areas of Cuttack, But later on

29 PP. 728-753, The Indian Historical Quarterly (1929), Volume—V;



The map showing the two places where from the birth plates of Buddha were discovered.



these articles of this museum were sold to the Ashutosh Museum of Calcutta.³⁰

So now-a-days this inscription can be found in the Ashutosh Museum annexed to the Calcutta University.

A lot of discussions regarding this stone inscription had been made in Orissa. But that could not be propagated properly among all the historians of India. To the utter misfortune, nothing has been informed to the historians of the World and to the Buddhist authorities regarding this stone inscription. Still this stone inscription is in oblivion despite its discovery after 2177 years of its erection by Asoka. But the author hopes the truth must come out at some time or other.³¹

The different dimensions of this stone plate are as follows—

Length	1 foot 7 inches
Breadth	1 foot
Thickness	7 inches.

30. Orissa Itihasa (History of Orissa) by Dr. H. K. Mahataba, p. 324.

31. The 'Vatsasas' were not followers of Buddha. Regarding their ancestors, Manu has written—

Vatsasya hyabhisastasya purabhrata yaviyasa
Nagnirdadaha romapi satyena jagatah sprusah.

(8th Chapter, Slokas—116)

बत्सस्य ह्यभिशस्तस्य पुरा भ्राता यवियसा
नाग्निर्ददाह रोमापि सत्येन जगतः स्पृशः

It means—you are not a Brahmin, you are the son of a Sudra. Thus being accused wrongly by his younger stepbrother, the sage Vatsa went inside fire, telling—I am a Brahmin and ready to appear in Agni Parikshya. Saying this he entered into the fire, but Agni, the god of fire, did not touch a single hair from his body, as truly he was a Brahmin. Likewise, despite many attempts to prove this inscription as forged and insignificant, not long after it will be proved to be the only genuine one.

Some authorities say that this is the portion of a large stone, as its upper portion is broken and irregular. It had been excavated from the earth as a portion of the pillar. But due to the ignorance and carelessness of the excavator, this has become irregular in shape in one side.

This stone plate was in the lower portion of the pillar. This stone inscription was obtained from the house of a villager, whose house was situated near the boundry wall of the Shiva temple of Kapileswara. So the Kapilavastu palace was a great area including the present Shiva temple. Asoka, being aware of the fact that Buddha took his birth there, erected the pillar in that particular area.

But when by the attack of the fanatic Hindus, that pillar was destroyed and ruined, that place was occupied by the general public. Even for example, the pillars at Rajagriha were destroyed and ruined; and temples of Shiva were built there.

After a long time, the broken portion of that pillar has been identified.

The lingam (phallus) of the Bhaskareswara temple of Bhubaneswara was proved to be a portion of an Asokan pillar by the eminent historian Mr Rajendralal Mitra in 1880.³²

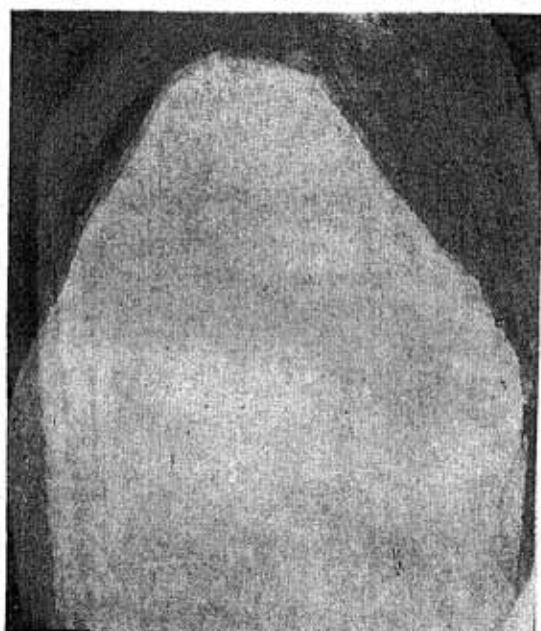
The height of the said lingam is 9 feet. The circumference is 12 feet 1 inch, and the diametre is 3 feet 10 inches. From its huge size it is quite evident that this is not a lingam, but it is a broken portion of the Asokan pillar. The temple has been made two storied for the convenience of worshipping and performing the puja rites.³³

For Mr Manmohana Ganguly, a famous architect and historian, it was very difficult to accept this view, because other cogent reasons were lacking in its favour except that the place was a strong-hold of Buddhism.³⁴

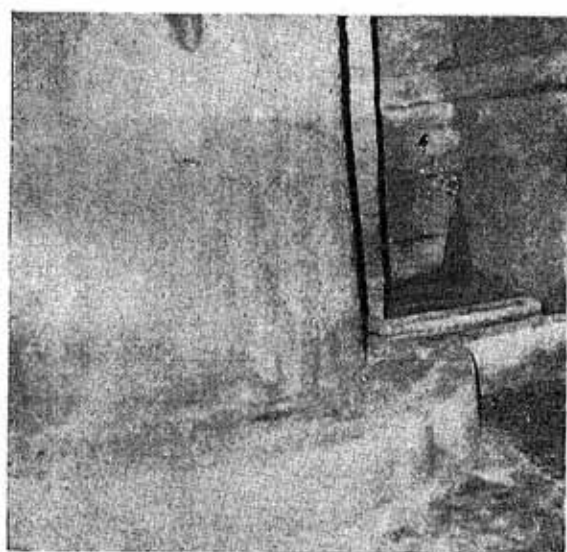
32. Antiquities of Orissa, Vol. II, p. 89.

33. PP. 322-324, Orissa and her Remains, by M.M. Ganguli.

34. P. 324, Orissa and Her Remains, by M.M. Ganguli,



Upper Portion

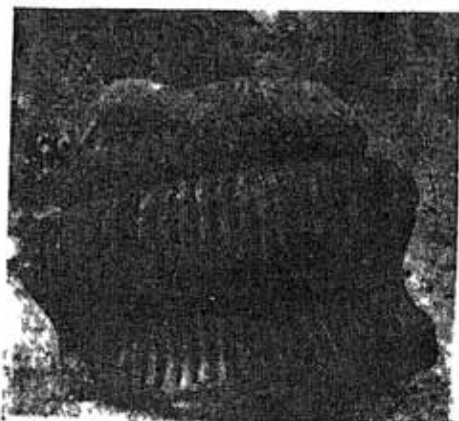


Lower Portion

The Bhāskareśwara Lingam which is really a portion
of an Asokan Pillar.



The lion of Kapiḷeśwara Pillar.
Plate—VII



Bell shaped Asokan Capital of Kapiḷeśwara Pillar.
Plate – VIII

On the other hand, after some years Sri B. M. Barua assented that this was definitely an Asoka-pillar.³⁵ After disproving many arguments Dr. Krushna Chandra Panigrahi (1949) concludes that this lingam constitutes the remains of an Asokan pillar built by Asoka in the capital of Kalinga.³⁶

The remaining portions of the pillar had been completely destroyed. But the bell shaped Asokan capital has been recovered from the north-east corner of an old tank named Asoka-jhara, which is about 2 miles west to the temple of Bhaskareswara and close to the temple of Rameswara.³⁷ Now it is preserved in the Orissa Museum.

Some archaeologists are in doubt that as proper polishing is not done, it is not a specimen of Mauryan architecture. But this argument has been refused. Archaeologist Dr. Panigrahi's argument is worth-noting as follows :

"The Orissan specimens of Asokan arts have no lustrous polish as exemplified by the elephant figure at Dhauli, and that they exhibit the indigenous characteristics, being the products of the local school of art, executed in local stone.³⁸ Even the Kapileswara stone inscription has got a number of spots, and it is not polished."

The figure of lion was dug out of a pit at a distance of 40 feet from the northern entrance of the Bhaskareswara temple, where it had been mysteriously buried with stone walls on four sides of it.³⁹

35 . The stump of Asoka's monolith which is being worshipped as a phallic emblem in the Bhaskareswara temple may still bear a copy of M. P. C. (Asoka and His Inscription, Part—II, P. 3 by B.M. Barua).

36. P. 29, Quoted in 'Buddhism in Orissa' by Dr. N. K. Sahoo from J. A. S. XVII, p. 98.

37. P. 29, Buddhism in Orissa, by Dr. N. K. Sahoo.

38. J. A. S. XVII, P. 100.

39. P. 30, Buddhism in Orissa by Dr N. K. Sahoo.

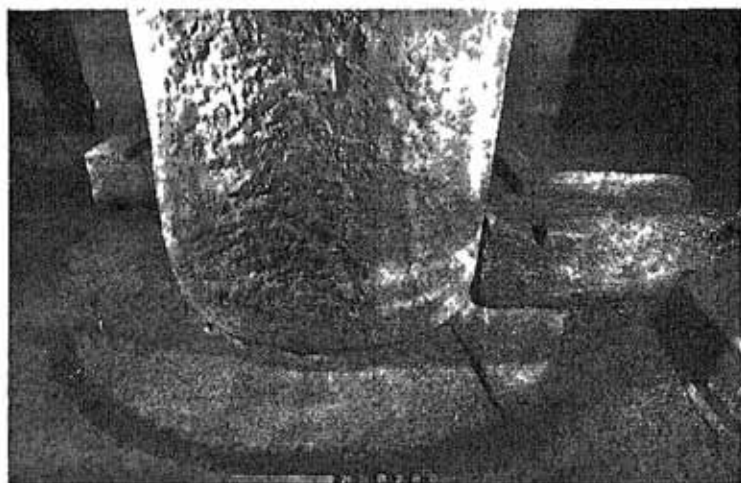
Dr K. Panigrahi, who accepts the sculpture as an Asokan one on the supposition of its indigenous nature of workmanship, assures us that the figure was detached from the original column of Asoka by the 5th century A. D. when, according to him, it received on its body the two short lines of Brahmi inscriptions, and that the chisel marks on it indicate the attempts of breaking it into pieces by the fanatic Saivas, who transformed the Buddhist column into a Siva lingam.⁴⁰

On further study Smt. Debala Mitra could mark that such a pillar was built for the purpose of Siva lingam. But her statement does not appear to be convincing, because the antagonists of Buddhism probably had broken the pillar and had set the top to the ground on an 'arghya patta' and the broken lower part which is specious at the top. The Arghya Patta, as she states, is the Sakti of the lingam and the lingam is nothing but the broken pillar placed in an upset manner. Again she states that "the broken top of the pillar was evidently brought from elsewhere near or far". This seems clear that she accepts that as a pillar, particularly for which she has to quote so many authorities and to dig the ground.⁴¹

It is crystal clear that this was the pillar which contained the Kapilesvara stone inscription. Before the discovery of the stone inscription of Kapilesvara and even after its discovery, the historians and archaeologists are in unnecessary doubt about its genuineness. But it is quite evident that the Kapilesvara plate was within the pillar. (Shila bikrut Bhatta Karita-Shila stambha eva utsarpitah). That is, (Asoka) inserted the stone inscription and erected the stone pillar.

40. P. 31, Buddhism in Orissa by Dr N. K. Sahoo.

41. J. A. S. volume—I. No. 1, 1959, P. 2. It is thus found that many figured monuments of Buddhism have now become Hindu fetishes, and that the pillars erected long ago by Asoka, to keep alive the memory of his edicts, are now transformed into lingas. (P. 271. Religions of India by A. Barth.) (A. Cunningham, Archaeological Survey i. 67. 74; and corpus Inscript. Indicarum. PP. 40-41.)



Lower part of the Bhāskaresvara linga, which is
really a part of an inverted Asokan pillar.
(Published in J.A.S. Vol. I. No. 1 (1959.)



↓
The image of Buddha
obtained from the
premises of the
Kapiḷeśwara temple.
It was with the ruins
of the stupa.

Plate—X

Page 13

The image of
Buddha with prote-
cting Naga images-
found in the place
close to Kapiḷe-
śwara.

Plate—XI

Page 15

Therefore the pillar was in the same place where the inscription was present. So the apprehension that this pillar was at Dhauli is quite a baseless argument. Besides, as the Linga formed out of a piece of the original Asoka-pillar is named Bhaskareswara, certainly it had connexion with Buddha, because of the fact that Buddha is frequently designated as 'Arkabandhu' and 'Adityabandhu'. As the lingam was converted from the broken pillar containing Buddha's whereabouts, the name Bhaskareswara was given to the lingam⁴².

The stupa which was present near the Kapileswara temple before was destroyed completely. But in 1926 Professor Radhakumuda Mukherji first discovered the corner post of a railing, a few yards to the north of the Bhaskareswara temple and this gave rise to the suggestion that the site of an ancient stupa must be existing somewhere near about the spot⁴³. Even a Buddha image has been found in the broken portion of it.

Most probably the sectarian rivalry had shifted the different portions of the pillar and the stupa from the Kapileswara area. Still some fragments were left. Indiscipline is a common factor when some destructive work starts. The different remnants which have been discovered along with the stone inscription from Kapileswara have been preserved in the Ashutosh Museum in Calcutta. Recently Dr. K. C. Panigrahi could discover another railing post from the same site about 375 feet to the north of the northern door of the Bhaskareswara temple, and it is now lodged in the Orissa Museum at Bhubaneswar⁴⁴.

42. Bhaskareswara means the Lord of the solar god. The names, 'Arkabandhu' 'Adityabandhu' and 'Bhaskareswara', although attributed to the Sun-god, are also used as the names of the Buddha. (P. 325. Orissa and her Remains.)

43. P. 32, Buddhism in Orissa by Dr. N. K. Sahoo.

44. P. 32, Buddhism in Orissa By Dr. N. K. Sahoo.

The discovery of the railing fence and the suggestive evidence of gateways indicate the existence of a stupa in the vicinity of modern Bhubaneswara (i.e. probably in Kapileswara)⁴⁵. Even the name Bhubaneswara is derived from one of the names of Lord Buddha. The place Devadaha where Maya Devi gave birth to Buddha in a forest of sal trees while on the way to her father's house, is no other than the present Bhubaneswara. One of the names of Buddha is Bhubaneswara⁴⁶.

Truly speaking the region around Khandagiri and Udayagiri of Bhubaneswara is a Buddhist area. But due to the interference of the Jainas, this area is known as a Jaina area. But it is also amazingly true that the place where one can find a Buddhist architecture or sculpture is also connected equally with the Jaina culture. This has been proved for example in Saranath or Bodhagaya. But from the sculpture of Khandagiri and Udayagiri, it is quite evident that this was purely a Buddhist region⁴⁷.

45. P. 34, Buddhism in Orissa by Dr. N. K. Sahoo.

46. In the Buddhist literature, Lord Buddha is named as Nath, Jagannath, Lokanath, Jeena, Bhubaneswara etc. (Vide—'Jagannath Swami'—an article in Oriya by Shri Prahlada Pradhan, the Ex-Professor in Sanskrit of Utkal University and the former Professor of Sanskrit, Peking University, China. This article was published in the monthly 'the Paurusha' (Oriya)—2nd year, 2nd issue, 1969).

47. One of the famous historians, M. N. Ganguly in his 'Orissa and Her Remains' has written as follows—

1. In the Swargapuri cave, it is engraved that the Buddhist monks are discussing religious matters together. (P. 45)
2. In the Jayavijaya cave, a pujarini (woman worshipper) is worshipping the Bodhidruma (the tree where Buddha was enlightened). (P. 44)
3. In every layer of the Rani Gumpa (The queen's cave) one can see the specimen of Buddhist sculpture engraved beautifully. (P. 39)

So it is needless to say that Bhubaneswara was a famous seat of Buddhism⁴⁸.

Before the independence of India many remnants and fragments of Buddhist sculpture were scattered in different areas of Bhubaneswara. But after independence they were collected and were kept in the Orissa Museum.

This stone inscription of Kapileswara should have drawn the attention of all scholars. Although this matter was published in the *Historical Quarterly Volume-V*, still what to speak of the world, it could not be propagated even in India.

It has been told that a number of Naga images, made many years before Christ, had been discovered from this place⁴⁹. So it is more appropriate to attribute it as a Buddhist site. Besides Kapileswara and Kapilavastu, the adjacent Lembai and Lumbini are so much related with each other not only in name but also in Buddhist literature and culture that there are some of the finest historical proofs to conclude that Buddha was born in this area.

48. It is a great surprise that Bhubaneswara station was called Buddheswara some years ago. Now also, the colony, school and post office of that area are named in the name of Buddheswari.

49. For an example, a Naga image in the shape of an umbrella covering the Buddha image can be found now in the east of the Brahmeswara temple which has been laid in a prostrated position.

CHAPTER-THREE

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BOTH THE INSCRIPTIONS

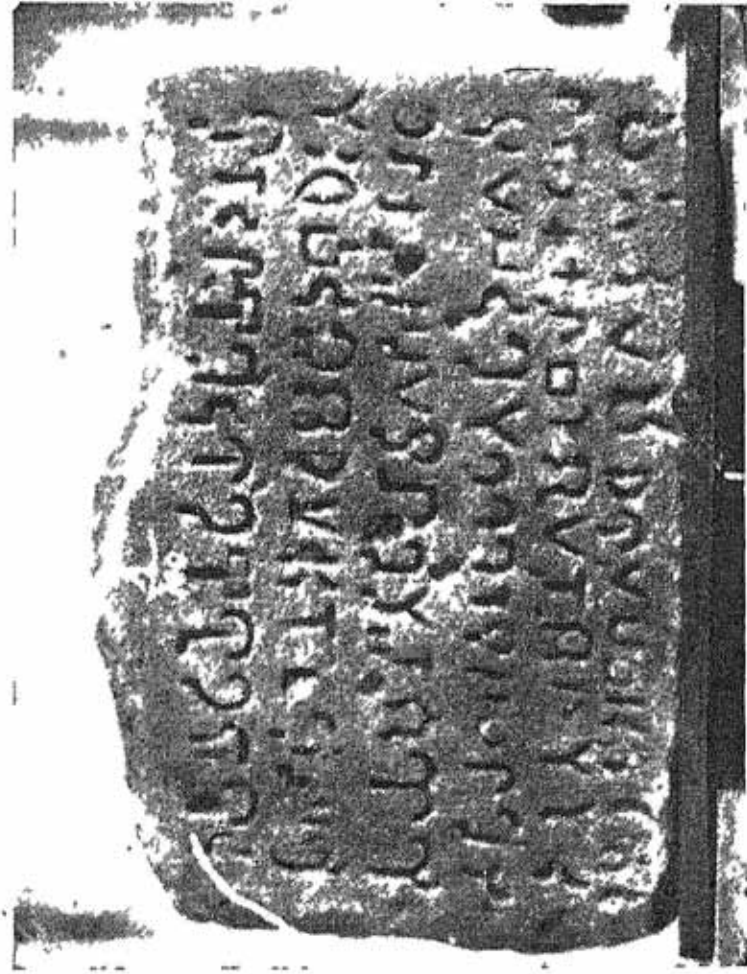
It is quite needless to discuss any thing more about the Tarai stone inscription, as a mass of literature relating to it (whatever may be their interpretation—wrong or vague, probable or improbable and fictitious) have been produced in the mean time. But in the next chapter, a vivid study of the Kapilesvara inscription will be done. It is high time now to have a comparative study of both the inscriptions.

The Kapilesvara inscription has 6 lines. The language is Prakrita. The script is old Brahmi. Only the name of the scribe has been written in Kharostri script. The 6 lines are as follows :

1. Devanapiyena piyadasina lajina vi
देवानपियेन पियदसिन लाजिन वि
2. Sati bhisitena agacha mahida Budhe jate.
सति भिसितेन आगाच महीद बुधे जाते
3. Sakya muniti sila bigadabhiha kalapi.
सक्यमुनीति सिला विगडभीष्वा कालापि
4. ta sila thabhe ba usapapite. Hida bhagavam.
त सिला थभे ब उसपापितेहिद भगवं
5. jateti Lummini game ubalike kate ilam.
जातेति लुमिनि गामे उबलिके कटे इलं
6. vuthe 200 40 athabhagiye cha. Yandrachu.
बुधे २०० ४० अठ भागियेच यन्द्रचु

The Kharostri script 'Yandrachu' will be read as 'Chundraya'. ५०

50. P. 752, The Indian Historical Quarterly. Vol. V—1929. 'Sakyamuni'—See Chullavagga (Suttanipat, p. 301).



Kapilesvara Pillar Inscription

The Sanskrit text of the inscription :

1. Devanampriyena priyadarsina rajnya vim.
देवानांप्रियेण प्रियदर्शिना राज्ञा विं
2. satyabhisiktena agatya mahitam Buddhah Jatah.
शत्यभिषिक्तेन आगत्य महितं बुद्धः जातः
3. Shakyamunih iti silavikrutabhitta kari
शाक्यमुनिः इति शिलाविकृतभित्ता कारि
4. ta silastambhah eba utsarpitah. Iha bhagavana
ता शिलास्तम्भः एव उत्सर्पितः । इह भगवान्
5. jatah iti Lumbini gramah udbalikah krutah ila.
जातः इति लुम्बिनी ग्रामः उद्बलिकः कृतः ईल
6. byuste 240 astabhagikah cha Chundrayah.
व्युष्टे २४० आष्टभागिकः च चुन्द्रयः

The meaning is—"In twentieth year of his coronation Piyadarsi, the beloved of the gods, offered his worship here as Buddha the Sakyamuni was born in this place. Then he disfigured the stone or engraved the inscription in the stone. Then he erected the stone pillar".

"As Lord Buddha was born here, he exempted the Lumbini village from the payment of tax. Ubalika (उबलिक) Udbalika (उद्बलिक) 'Ud' (उद्) means to give up and 'vali' (वलि) means 'tax'. He did it in the ila (ईल) (worshipful) 240 Abda (अब्द) (Buddhist era). Prior to it 1/8th taxation was in vogue. Chundraya (चुन्द्रय) (The script writer).⁵¹

The Tarai stone inscription is written in five lines. The language is Prakrita. The script is old Brahmi.

51. This is the explanation made by historian Pandit Banambara Acharya, Vidya Bhusan, Sahityacharya.

The text of the inscription is as follows :

1. Devanapiyena piyadasina lajina visati vasa bhisitena
देवानपियेन पियदसिन लाजिन विसति वसा भिसितेन
2. atana agacha mahiyite hida Budhe jate Sakyamuniti.
अतन आगाच महीयिते हिद बुधेजाते साक्य मुनीति
3. sila vigadabhicha kalapita, silathabhe cha usapapite.
सिला विगडभोचा कालापित सिलाथभे च उसपापिते
4. hida bhagabam jateti Lummini game ubalike kate
हिद भगबं जातेति लूमिनि गामे उवलिके कटे
5. athabhagiye cha.
अठभागिये च ।

The Sanskrit text of the same :

1. Devanam priyena priyadarsina rajna vimsativarse
bhisiktēna.
देवानां प्रियेण प्रिय दर्शिना राज्ञा विंशतिवर्षाभिषिक्तेन
2. atmana agatya mahiyitam iha Buddhah jatah Sakyā
munih iti.
आत्मना आगत्य महीयितं इह बुद्धः जातः श्राक्यमुनिः इति
3. sila vikrta bhitta karita, sila stambhah cha utsarpitah.
शिला विकृत भित्ता कारिता शिलास्तम्भः च उत्सर्पितः
4. iha bhagavana jatah iti Lumbini gramah udbalikah
kautah.
इह भगवान् जातः इति लुम्बिनी ग्रामः उद्बलिकः कृतः
5. asta bhagikah cha.⁵²
अष्टभागिकः च ।

52. Asoka's Edicts, p. 123, pp. 149 & 150, 'Asokan Inscriptions by Radha-govinda Basak.

„ The meaning is as follows :

Priyadarshi, the beloved of the God, in the 20th year of his reign, came himself to worship here as Buddha the Sakyamuni (साक्यमुनि) had taken his birth here. He disfigured the stone or engraved it. He erected the stone pillar. As Lord Buddha had taken birth here, he exempted the tax from this Lumbini village. Only 1/8th of total was taken as tax before.

According to some authorities, while a comparison is done between these two inscriptions, want of clarification and absence of some words are found in the Kapileswara inscription. For example, instead of 'in the 20th year of reign' there is 'in 20', he reigned. This vasa (वसा) or varsa (वर्ष) (i. e. year) is not present in the Kapileswara inscription.

Besides, instead of Atana (अतन) agacha (आगा च) (came himself) there is agacha (आगा च) (came).

Mahiyite hide (महीयिते हिदे) (i.e. worshipped here) is replaced by mahida (महिद). (i. e. 'ite' (यिते) and 'hi' (हि) are absent).

Thus the above 8 letters of Tarai inscription are missing in the Kapileswara inscription. But some additional letters like 'ila' (इल) (i.e. to worship), 'buthe' (बुथे) (i.e. era), 240 (i. e. number), and Chundraya (चुन्द्रय) (the name of the scribe) are present which totally numbers 8. So when these 8 additional letters are added, the number of letters in both the inscriptions remain the same (i. e. 90 each). There must be some truth in this similarity.

The 8 letters which are present in the Tarai inscription, but are absent in the Kapileswara inscriptions, are not so essential or noteworthy. But the additional letters which are present in the Kapileswara inscription have some significance.⁵³

53. The Kapileswara copy seems to have a unique importance in the whole set of Asokan inscriptions. For here for the first time we have a lithic document where we find along with the mention of Asoka's regnal year (visati-

As the word 'ila' (इल) is used in case of worship (vide Rig Veda),⁵⁴ here it means 'to worship Buddha'.

Again, 'buthe' (बुथे)—it indicates an era, (e. g. byusta (ब्युष्ट) word in 'Artha Sastra' (अर्थ शास्त्र) of Kautilya) or the Buddha era as suggested by Mr. Buhler.⁵⁵ This was an era which was in vogue from the date of his Mahaparinivana or great demise. From this inscription of Kapileswara, it is quite evident that Asoka had installed this inscription with the pillar, 240 year after the death of Lord Buddha. Again Chundraya, the name of the scribe is present in the Kharostri (खरोष्ट्रि) script, which is written from right to left. This is also one of the specialities of this inscription.

The mention of the era and the name of the scribe add special significance to the inscription of Kapileswara. But some letters if they are found to be defective are due to the scribe, who was a person acquainted with the Kharostri Language.

But the cause of this difference will be discussed in the last chapter of this monograph. The doubt regarding the defects in the scripts is correct. (A) visati vasabhisitena (vimsati varsa-bhisiktena) is a correct representation as well as the visati bhisitena (विसति भिसितेन) (vimsatyabhisiktena) (विंशत्यभिषिक्तेन) is also a correct use. Because "in the year of his 20th coronation" is not incorrect. (B) atana अतन agacha आगाच atmana agatya आत्मना आगत्य i.e. (he) came himself or only agacha (आगाच) (i.e. came) both are correct. So the absence of atmana (आत्मना) or himself does not make the sentence incomplete. Only the grandeur of the sentence is lost.

bhisitena) (विसति भिसितेन) an enigmatic expression vuthe 240, preceded by the word 'ila' (इल) hitherto unknown in the inscriptions of Asoka, (Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. V.)

54. 'Agnimile' (अग्निमिले) —R. Veda—1—1—1—(Ila stutou).

55. See Hultzsch, Inscriptions of Asoka, p. 169.

(C) mahiyite (महियिते) hida (हिद) mahiyitam iha (महियितं इह) i. e. (he) worshipped here is represented in the Kapilesvara inscription as 'mahida' (महिद) (i.e. worshipped). The use of 'mahida' is found in the sanskrit literature for worshipping purpose, e.g. mahiyyamana (महिय्यमाना) in the meaning of worship. (Mahiyyamanna bhabatati matram (महिय्यमाना भवनाति मात्रं (Bhatti) मट्टि⁵⁶. The similar use is also seen in the Upanisad. Besides the 'da' (द) of 'mahida' (महिद) can be 'tam' (तं) in the sanskrit. So the meaning of 'mahitam' (महितं) is 'honoured' or 'worshipped'. So both 'mahiyite hida (महियिते हिद) and 'mahida' (महिद) are correct uses.

In these circumstances only the Tarai inscription is more aristocratic and grand than that of the Kapilesvara. When the king himself writes, naturally the aristocracy is lost. But when some body writes for the king grandeur and aristocracy are added to it. But it has been proved that the inscriptions of Asoka were from his own dictation (vide the 14th Edict of Asoka).

On the basis of discrepancies these and so called mistakes, (in October, 1928, in the Bengali monthly 'The Pravasi') the Bengali historian Shri Ramaprasad Chand declared the Kapilesvara stone inscription as a forged one. But he never cared to look into the peculiarities of this inscription like 'Chundraya', the name of the scribe and the era referred to. Shri Chand considering the Tarai inscription to be the genuine one made a comparative study of both and pointed out that in the Kapilesvara inscription there were orthographic mistakes, dissimilarity of the letters, etc. But my argument against his assertion is as follows.

Shri Chand has read the 'devana' (देवान) of this inscription as devana (देवाण). But that cannot be 'n' (ण), because during the

56. Stri pumanityanasthaisa vruttam hi mahitam satam. (mahitam-sarvada pujiyam—i. e. worshipped always) 12-6 Kumara Sambhavam by Kalidasa. स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैसा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां (महितं—सर्वदा पूज्यं)

time of Asoka, the Brahmi 'na' (ण) was written like the English letter 'I'. But in the said word and letter there is no transverse line above the vertical one. So it is definitely 'na'. A vertical line which is present to its right is not the same line as expected, and such lines are abundantly found in the different places of the inscription. But these lines have no relation with the original letters. After all these lines are not carved in the stone. These lines might have been caused just at the time of polishing.

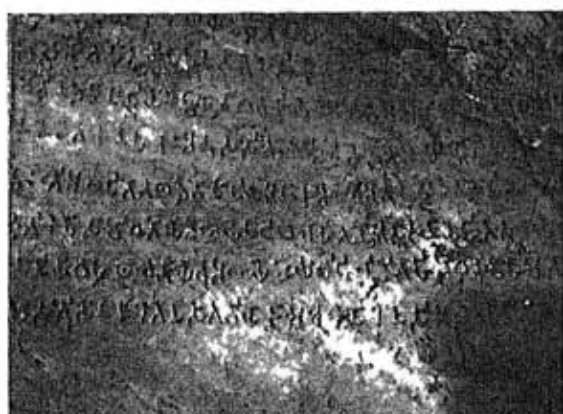
He has read the 'piyena' of this inscription as 'phiyena'. This is also his misreading. The difference between the Brahmi 'pa' and 'pha' is that—when the curved line of the letter which goes to the right side traverses inside and bends, then 'pa' becomes 'pha'. But there is no curve as described. So it is 'pa'.

The 'Sayamuniti' (सयमुनीति) in it must be 'Sakyamuniti'. (साक्यमुनीति). Because all the 'ya's present in this inscription are alike. e. g. 'piyena', 'piyadasina', 'bhagiyecha' (भगियेच्च) etc. So it is not 'ya', as in the other inscription it is represented as 'kya'. But the transverse line has not been carved by the carver by mistake. Besides in some other inscriptions the 'ya' has a lower circle; but here it is devoid of that. As Asoka had built this inscription after 12 years of his 'massacre, it is quite natural and expected that mistakes were unavoidable.

Besides the mistakes relating to matras (strokes and signs) as referred to by Chand are natural as the Kapileswara inscription had been written by a scribe versed in Kharostri script.

Therefore words like 'Budhajata' and 'Kalaphita' are to be taken as 'Buddhejate' and 'Kalapita'.

There is no 'a' (आ) sign in the letter 'la' (ला) in the word 'silathave' (सिलाथवे). This is most probably due to the mistake of the scribe. Instead of 'silathave 'cha' there is 'silathave 'ba' in



Dhauji Edict



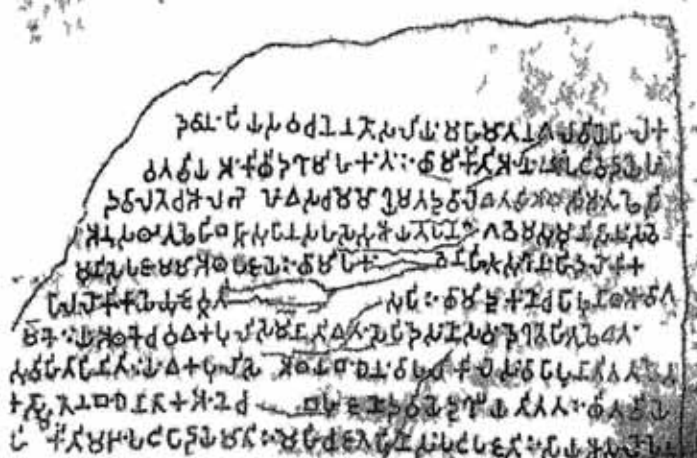
No 1

Kapiḷeśwara Pillar Inscription

1. De va na pī ye na pī ya da si na lā ji na vi
2. Sa tī bhi si te na ā gā ca ma hi da Bu dhe jā te
3. Sā kya mu ni ti si lā bi ga ḍa bhi cā kā lā pi

Plate—XIV

PHAEUET ROCK
Left Face



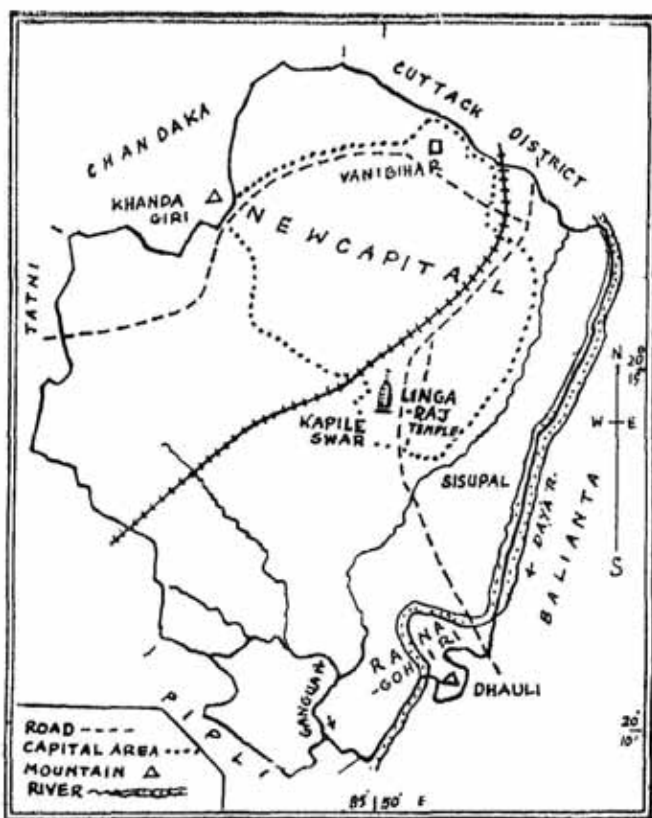
No. 2

Toṣaḷi Edict.

The similarity of the scripts of Kapilēśwar birth plate (No. 1) with those of the Toṣaḷi edict (No 2) can be proved by taking examples of the letters 'ya', 'A' and 'ā'. No difference is seen in many scripts

1. De vā nam pi ya sa va ca ne na To sa ji yam ma hā mā ta na ga la vi yo pā la ka.
2. Va ta vi yam Am ki ci da kha mī ha kam tam i chā mi ki nti a nam pa ti ve da ye ham
3. du bā la te ca ā la bhe ham esa ca. X X X

Plate—XV



The map showing Dhauri and Kapiḷeswara areas.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

the Kapileswara inscription. But it is not incorrect. Because 'cha' is a joining preposition and 'ba' is used as a rhetoric prefix in finishing a line.

Besides further proofs in this respect are—

1. A Kharostri scribe who was not apt in writing Brahmi (ब्राह्मी) letters, had written it. So the mistakes were unavoidable.

2. This inscription has great similarity with the Jaugarha (जगुगढ) and Dhauli (धौलि) inscriptions of Orissa.

3. As the style of engraving the inscriptions in Orissa is similar with that of the south India, it has got similarity with the Eragudi and Brahmagiri inscriptions of South.

4. An inscription cannot be declared to be forged due to the mistake of a scribe. Because Asoka had himself declared—

'Ata kichi asamati likhite disa ba samkhaya,

अत किञ्चि असमति लिखिते दिशा वा संख्याय,

Kalanam va alochayatu lipikala paladhena va.'

कालनं वा अलोचयतु लिपिकल पलाधेन वा ।

i. e., the mistake of the scribe should not be taken note of. Besides some license should be given due to the peculiarity of the region⁵⁷.

57. A. Tatra ekada asamatam likhitam asa desam ba sacchaya Karanam ba alochetpa, lipikara paradhena ba. (Tatra ekada (kinchit) asamaptam likhitam syat desam ba sankhyaya, Karanam ba alochya lipikara-paradhena ba.

तत्र एकदा असमातं लिखितं अस देशं वा सच्छाय कारणं वा अलोचेत्पा लिपिकरापराधेन वा (तत्र एकदा (किञ्चित्) असमाप्तं लिखितं स्यात् देशं वा संख्याय, कारणं वा आलोच्य लिपिकरापराधेन वा ।)

B. If some there of are written incompletely (it is so) because of the locality, or in consideration of the object, or by the fault of the engraver, Rock Edict-14.

(PP. 106-107. Asok's Edicts).

5. The dissimilarity of the letters is abundantly seen in the Girnar, Khalsi and Jaugada inscriptions. For example, in the Girnar inscription, the letters 'i' (इ), 'ja' (ज), 'ta' (ट), 'da' (ड), 'na' (न), 'ya' (य), 'ra' (र), 'la' (ल), 'va' (व), 'ha' (ह) etc. have different shapes even in the same line⁵⁸.

So this genuine inscription of Kapileswara, which has been wrongly represented as a forged one, has been proved to be original and authentic by Shri Mitra.

We quote—

“Thus, by whatever tests the Kapileswara record be judged, whether of palaeography, or of orthography, or of the Kharosthi colphon, or of the possibility of multiplication of records, or of the chances of transport, one cannot see eye to eye in respect of the charges preferred against the document.”

(Vide-S. N. Mitra—The Lumbini pilgrimage record in two inscriptions, p. 739, I. H. Q. No. 5.)

58. The palaeography of India. By Gauri Sankara Hirachanda Ojha (1938)

CHAPTER—FOUR

SPECIALITY OF THE KAPILESWARA INSCRIPTION

The subject matter of the well-known Tarai inscription is the same. In both the inscriptions it is stated that Asoka exempted the usual $\frac{1}{8}$ th land revenue from the Lumbini region, where Buddhadeva had taken his birth.

It has been proved that Suddhodana, the father of Buddhadeva was the king of the Lumbini region. Further proofs can be had from the 6th chapter of this monograph. Kapilavastu was the capital of Lumbini. There are also many regions now having the names of 'Killa' or 'Durga' (fort), in which many feudatory chiefs or zamindars were present, and still some of them are present. But during the Moghul period some of these small rulers were off from their states and these areas turned into 'Praganas'. So it is quite natural that Lumbini has been transformed into Lembai Pragana.

It was a custom that the cities were exempted from land revenue, because those areas only contained houses and residential areas. So exemption of the land revenue from Lumbini indicates that the exemption was from the whole Lumbini area.

When Asoka came to this area 240 years after the death of Buddha, this region had a great change regarding the houses, buildings and roads etc. Asoka proclaimed Buddha's birth place as Lumbini, as Buddha was the prince of Lumbini. A king or a prince is not described as related to the capital of the kingdom itself. So for Asoka, the great emperor, the Lumbini estate looked as a village. In comparison to his vast empire Lumbini was nothing but a village.

Later I have proved that Lumbini was a prosperous land with cornfields. So to name it as a village was no misnomer⁵⁹.

It has been pointed out already that as there is the name of Lumbini in the inscription, the discoverer of the Tarai inscription has propagated a fancied name 'Rumindai'. But the place in the Tarai region of Nepal was every where propagated as Kapilavastu without the least reference to Rumindai. And Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsiang in search of the birthplace of Buddha had been anxious in their search of Kapilavastu. But the place in Orissa, wherefrom the Kapilesvara stone inscription has been discovered, still bears the name Lumbini in a modified form as 'Lembai' (लेम्बाई) region⁶⁰. Besides, Kapilesvara village still continues to exist as the remnant of the capital 'Kapilavastu'. The inscription which had been discovered from this village was in the wall of a house, adjacent to the Kapilesvara temple. This was the place, where Buddhadeva's first birth rites were performed. But as a matter of fact he was born under a Sal tree⁶¹. Before Asoka came to this place, a pillar was made, and in it the sacred bone and ashes (Inscribed vase containing relics) of Buddha were placed and worshipped. Asoka selected the real site of the birth

59. Where the cultivators are independently prosperous and which is situated on land that can be used for fields, is called a grama. (ग्राम)
(Su samruddha krisivala, Kshetropayoga bhumadhye vasatih grama sajnika.)
(सु समृद्ध कृषिवला । क्षेत्रोपयोग भुमध्ये वसतिः ग्राम संज्ञिका)
'The Markandeya Purana' by F. Eden Pargiter. Bibliotheca Indica (A. S. of Bengal) page 242; (canto XLIX-47-48).

Yasya grama yasya visve rathasah. (Rig Veda 2/12/7)

यस्य ग्रामा यस्य विश्वेरथासः (रुक्वेद)

Grasante-atreri grama janapadah'—'Sayana'.

ग्रसन्तेऽत्रेति ग्रामा जनपदाः—सायण ।

60. The O. H. R. J. vol. III December, 1954.

61. Vide chapter-VI, No. 3 (Discussions about Lumbini and Kapilavastu.)



The Kapileśwara Village

1) The place from where the birth-plate of Buddha had been obtained out of the earthen wall of a hut. Now it has been converted to a building

Plate—XVIII

place, and erected a pillar there. Besides he exempted the land revenue from that area. But when Buddhism was completely extinct from this place, the pot which contained bone and ashes, was removed to another place (i. e. the second and secret place) and the stupa was completely covered through the Shaiva temple. It is doubtless that many rocks and other articles of the Buddhist sculpture had been used to build the temples of the Brahmanical religion. And especially a portion of the pillar is found utilised in a Shiva temple, and it continues to be worshipped as a lingam. Nothing is known about the other portions⁶².

During the construction of the Shiva temple, one of the influential men had occupied the place, where the root of the pillar was present, and built a house, and from that house the birth plate was obtained, which was with the lower portion of the pillar identified later on. But 40 years have passed since the inscription had been obtained from the said house, and many changes have come over that house. Despite that, the modified form of Lumbini, 'Lembai' which is still present, is a strong proof on behalf of the Kapileswara inscription.

The three letters containing the name 'Chundraya' which is in the Kharostri script, is a special subject in comparison with Tarai inscription. This name 'Chundraya' belongs to the time of Asoka⁶³. The last meal of Buddha, had been given to him by the blacksmith 'Chunda' or 'Chundra'⁶⁴ in the form of 'Sukara

62. Vide Chapter-II.

63. Odisare Bauddha Dharma (ओड़िशारे बौद्धधर्म) (Buddhism in Orissa), P. 2 by Dr. N. K. Sahu.

64. Ath Kho cundo kammaraputto (Mahaparinibban sutam — अथ खी चुन्दी कम्मरपुत्तो (महापरिनिब्बान सुत्त')

Kammaraputta cundavatthu—'dighanikayo'

—p. 98.

Kamara (कमार)—blacksmith. Majjhima nikaya-Sallekha sutam, p. 373

Bhagabana Buddha by Kosambi,

maddabam' (सुकर मद्दवं) i. e. pork (the flesh of a boar⁶⁵). So these names 'Chunda', 'Chundra' and 'Chundraya' are all historical names belonging to the time of Asoka.

Like the Kapilesvara inscription written in the Brahmi script with the name of the scribe in Kharostri, (खरोष्ट्रि) Asoka's inscriptions at Eragudi and Brahmagiri have got the same pattern.

e. g. 'Chupadena likhitam lipikarena'⁶⁶. (चपडेन लिखितं लिपिकरेण). Even the inscriptions at Siddapur, (सिद्धापुर) Jatinga (जटिंगा), Rameswara (रामेश्वर) (M. R. E.) have got the name of the scribe in Kharostri at the end⁶⁷. As Kharostri scribes were present in the south, it is quite evident that they were also present in Kalinga. Regarding the style of the Brahmi, it is already proved that the Brahmi script found in Kalinga is southern in nature⁶⁸.

From the usage it is quite evident that Kharostri script was used traditionally in the Kalinga region. Kharostri is known as 'Khorati' (खोरटि) in Orissa. In the Kharostri script usages like

65. Bhuttassa c Sukaramddaven—Dighanikaye, P. 99,

भुत्तस्स च सुकरमद्दवेन

(Pali publication Board); Bhagabana Gautama Buddha by Uttama Bhikshu, p. 238.

66. The Yeragudi Edict which is in Brahmi script is signed by the scribe 'Chapada' in Kharostri. (P. XXXVII and p. 72, Edicts of Asoka.)

67. P. 4 and 5, Asoka's Edicts.

68. 'Bharatiya lipi utpatti o vikasha (Hindi Vishwa Bharati, p. 1036; Style of Brahmi script varies from South India to North India (i.e. Uttari and Dakshini). Uttari—Gupta, Kutila, Nagari, Sharada and Bangala (Bengali). Dakshini—Paschima, Madhya Pradesh, Telugu, Kannadi, Grantha (Ancient palm-leaf scripts or religious books of Decan) Kalinga, Tamil. So Kalinga is included with South India, p. 599, Varnna lipi, 17th part, Bengali Viswakosha,

Priyadrasi, sabratra, sabra etc. are seen (vide the Sahabaj garhi inscription-now present in Peshwar of Pakistan.⁶⁹)

The same usage is also seen in the second inscription at Girnar in Gujarat. In comparison with these usages; the Kharostri words like brasha (ब्रशा), prabata, sapra, grajana etc. which are in vogue in Orissa indicate the free use of Kharostri in Orissa, × ×. As Cundraya had signed his name in the inscription, it is needless to disbelieve it. As his signature is present in the inscription, Kapileswara inscription is proved to be the genuine and original one.

Another speciality of this inscription is that it contains the date on which Buddha breathed his last. This era 240 coincides with the date calculated by the modern historians. The result of latest research is that Asoka reigned from 269 B. C. or 268 B. C. to 232 B. C. This is the fresh evidence available. That is, he reigned for 37 years⁷⁰. Asoka installed the birth plate of Buddha in a pillar in 249-248 B. C. i. e. 20 years after ascending the throne. All scholars agree on this point.

According to the historian Mr. Vincent Smith, Buddha had his great demise in 487-486 B. C.⁷¹. If the birth plate was installed in 249-248 B. C. and 240 Buddha era is added to it, then Buddha's death was in the year 488 B. C. So this somewhat coincides with the year calculated by Mr. Smith. Only the difference of one year is there. This can be avoided when months and days are considered.

In the two inscriptions (Brahmagiri and Yeragudi) written towards the later part of the reign of Asoka, there is reference to

69. Seventh Rock Edict of Asoka at Sabbazgarhi, Peshawar. See Languages and Literatures of Modern India. by Dr. S. K. Chatterjee, p. VI. Specimens of the Brahmi Scripts.

70. P. 51 Asoka and the Decline of Mouryas by Romila Thapar, Oxford University Press, London.

71. Asoka the Buddhist Emperor of India by V. A. Smith.

the era '256'⁷². Some scholars took it as referring to the days in a year, excluding the days of the rainy season. Others interpreted it as referring to the number of messengers sent out by Asoka for propagating the Dharma⁷³. But the Kapilesvara inscription of Bhubaneswara helps us to arrive at the definite meaning of this number 256. The said Kapilesvara inscription has been written in the year 240 (ILA vyuste 240), that is in the 240th year of the death of Buddha. By the time of Kapilesvara inscription Asoka had already ruled for 20 years. So it is clear that the era 256 referred to in Brahmagiri and Yeragudi definitely is related to the era begun from the time of the death of Buddha⁷⁴. The significant reference—ILA Vyuste (इल व्युष्टे)—auspicious era—rather helps us to take the era 256 of Brahmagiri and Yeragudi as the era started since the death of Buddha. Because Asoka had ruled for 37 years beginning from 220 (that is, on the 220th year of Buddha's death).

Therefore '256' era (the era started by Asoka in memory of mahaparinirvana of Buddha) falls within the period of Asoka's reign. This conclusion confirms the opinion of Bühler regarding the era of Buddha⁷⁵.

Besides, the figure 240 of the Kapilesvara record coincides with the Pali tradition. It says that Asoka usurped the throne of Magadha 218 years after Buddha's demise, and that his coronation took place about three years thereafter; that is in

72. PP. 74 and 78. Edicts of Asoka.

"That vyuthen (व्युष्टेन) 200.506 means $200 + 50 + 6 = 256$ ".

Asoka's Edicts, P. 55.

73. Asoka's Edicts, pp. 55 and 56. (M., R., E., Notes)

74. Some think that 256 stands for some kind of an era reckoned from Buddha's nirvan. (p. 56, Asoka's Edicts.)

75. For instance, the Buddha era, as suggested by Bühler, Hultzsch's Inscriptions of Asoka, p. 169.

220. So the mention of 240 in Kapileswara inscription rather confirms the view that the inscription must have been made to be written after nearly 20 years of the reign of Asoka had already passed⁷⁶.

76. The Lumbini pilgrimage record in two inscriptions by S. N. Mitra, P. 752 Indian Historical Quarterly Vol. V, 1929.

Exact dates of the different events in the life of Buddha correlating with the date found in the Kapileswara pillar inscription.

Events	Date	Age of Buddha
1. Birth of Buddha (Father Suddhodana and mother Mahamaya. In Kapilavastu (Kapileswara) the capital of Lumbini estate in the Kalinga Empire.)	569 B. C.	
2. Marriage with Gopa, princess of Devadaha, estate of the Kolas in the Kalinga empire.	550 B. C.	19
3. Renunciation, asceticism, meeting with Bimbisara, Emperor of Magadha and meditation.	540 B. C.	29
4. The Enlightenment (at the Uruvela forest). First preaching to Tapusa and Bhallika, two Orissan merchants and Dharma chakra Pravartana at Varanasi.	533 B. C.	36
5. Return (1st time) to home, receiving tidings about father and wife. Went again to North India (being mistreated by the relatives) with son Rahula and wife Gopa who were sermonised.	532 B. C.	37
6. Again returned to home (2nd time) sermonised step-mother Mahaprajavati, visited Chandaka who was in the death bed and then left his native place for good.	529 B. C.	40
7. The Great demise at Kusinagra. The funeral rites by the Mallas. (Before funeral Therakshema of Kalinga took away the left molar tooth.)	489 B. C.	80

N.B.—Age of Buddha given here is taken from 'The Religions of India by A. Berth. P. 105.

CHAPTER-FIVE

ASOKA AND KALINGA

Out of the two inscriptions we are discussing, it is definite that the Kapilesvara one was installed by Asoka. So in this respect, to discuss the relation of Asoka with Kalinga is not something out of the way.

After 20 years of his reign, Asoka had installed this birth plate of Buddha. He was a Mauryan emperor of Magadha, who by dint of his power conquered all the regions of India except Kalinga. At that time, he was an emperor with the Brahmanya cult as the imperial religion. Not only he, but also his ancestors were also non Buddhists from the time of Buddha. Even Bimbisara was not a Buddhist.

At the time of Asoka the influence of Buddhism was so-to-say non-existent in India. Buddhadeva had only a few disciples during his life time⁷⁷. After his death his religion was restricted only to some regions of Majjhima desh (i. e. Toshali) (तोषालि) and in some other alien regions like some parts of Kalinga. The few Buddhist monks, although not disregarded, yet were not welcome to any region of India.

Asoka was the most cruel emperor having the title of 'Chandasoka' (Asoka the Valiant), and conquered the whole of India within 8 years of his coming to power with his most powerful army (between 269-168 to 161 B. C.).

Although some influence of Brahmanism was present, still Buddhism was in full vigour in Kalinga comprising the regions of Utkala, Kalinga, Tosala, Kongada, Kosala (South) etc. Tosali

77. Dighanikaya (Sutta pitaka).

(तोषालि) and Samapa (समाप) were capitals of Kalinga. Strong and powerful kings of Dhivara dynasty (i. e. fisherman dynasty) were ruling in different regions of Kalinga. The lineage of Brahmadutta, (ब्रह्मदत्त) (the emperor of Kalinga who was contemporary of Buddha) was extinct before the time of Asoka. The Manipur kings at the foot of the Mahendra mountain range⁷⁸ had the title of 'Chitra bahana', and belonged to the 'Chaitra' dynasty. One of the kings of this family 'Ahira', shifted from Kosala⁷⁹, and settled near Khandagiri, and formed his capital there named 'Ekaprastara'. Ahira had friendship with the Mauryan Asoka. Because this king, belonging to the lineage of 'Chaitra dynasty' was a follower of Brahminism in the Buddhist Kalinga⁸⁰. But his influence was quite limited at that time.

It is quite evident from the history that the sacrifice of the people of Buddhist Kalinga for their independence is beyond comparison. The pretold 'Dhivara' kings still existed after the great Kalinga war for centuries. First of all they reigned at the famous Tamralipta part of Orissa which was a Buddhist area; and till the 17th century A. D. they reigned in Kujanga⁸¹.

78. Mahabharata-Adiparva—c. 210-6.

79. 'Rastradvayam kosalamutkalamcha'. J. B. O. R. S. vol. XVII.

राष्ट्रद्वयं कोशलमुत्कलं च

80. Ahira nama Rajabhut chotkale vidyate pura, Asokasya mahamitrah airah sa utkalesvarah. Ekaprastara khande tu purana parvato samah. (P. 183, Old Brahmi Inscriptions by B. M. Barua. 1928). Read by Jayswal.

अहिरों नाम राजाभुत् चोत्कले विद्यते पूरा, अशोकस्य महामित्रः ऐरः स उत्कलेश्वरः । एकप्रस्तर खण्डे तु पुराण पर्वतोसमः ।

81. The Dhivara kings were exclaimed as 'Jagata'. Still the Dhivara dynasty exists in Kujanga region of Cuttack district of Orissa. Buddhist monuments can still be seen there. The places Jambudwipa, Paradwipa and Bahitrakuda are present there (Vide The Navajivana, Oriya monthly—14th issue, vol. V, by P Adhikari).

At the time of Asoka there was a princess of Dhivara dynasty, named 'Karubaki'. (कारुबाकी) She was a paragon of beauty, and was adorned with all good qualities. Being charmed with her qualities Asoka wanted to marry her⁸². But Karubaki (कारुबाकी) and her superiors insisted that the marriage was impossible unless Asoka embraced Buddhism. So war was declared, and Asoka won the battle⁸³.

In this war one hundred and fifty thousand men were carried away from Kalinga as prisoners; one hundred thousand were slain. This was the government report. But the real number was much more than this report⁸⁴. Yet they did not surrender. At length, being tortured and grieved by this horrible massacre, Asoka embraced Buddhism, taking counsel from the famous Buddhist monk of Kalinga, Upagupta⁸⁵, and became "Asoka the Saint"⁸⁶. After Asoka became a follower of Buddhism, Karubaki agreed to marry him⁸⁷.

82. Orissare Baudhadharma—(Buddhism in Orissa), P. 8. Orissa Itihasa (The History of Orissa) by Dr. H. K. Mahataba, p. 23.

83. The Kalingas were conquered by the beloved of the Gods, king Priyadarsin (when he was) crowned eight years. (Rock Edict-13.)

84. Vahu tavatkam va mrutam, (Rock Edict-13.)

बहु तवतकं वा मृतं ।

85. Upagupta was one of the Buddhist monks of Kalinga. It is baseless to claim him as coming from the region in the foot of Ushira mountain of Mathura area in U. P. But he belongs to Mathura in the district Ganjam (Orissa). Upagupta was the Acharya or preceptor of Sarvastivada (सर्वस्तिवाद) (Sarvastism). This was the regional religion of Kalinga.

86. Iyam chu mukhabhutam vijaye devanapiyasa ye dhamma vijaye, gadha sa hoti piti piti dhamma vijayasi.

इयं च मुखभूतं विजये देवानपियसा ये धम्म विजये ।

गधा सा हीति पिति पिति धम्म विजयसि ।

This is considered by the Beloved of the gods as the best conquest by the Dharma, that satisfaction is obtained in conquest by the Dharma. (Rock Edict-13).

87. dutiyaye deviyeti Tivala matu Kalubakiye.

दुतियाये देवियेति तिवल मातु कालुबाकि ये ।

Although the historians wrote about this event regarding, Karubaki, still it is in the form of a legend. Some fear that this event may lessen the fame of Asoka. But this is not an imagination, and is completely true.

Asoka after embracing Buddhism married the paragon of beauty, and sweet voiced⁸⁸ Karubaki (कारुवाकी), who was a jewel among maidens, and returned to Pataliputra. Asoka forgot the profound cruelty, which was transformed into piety by the sacrifice of invincible Kalingas. But he forgot the future of Kalinga in the lap of his most beautiful and lovely queen.

“After some time passed, the king used to go out on pleasure tours. In these tours, hunting and similar other amusements took place. Now the beloved of the Gods, king Priyadarshin, when he was crowned ten years, went to Sambodhi. (That was the place of Buddha’s enlightenment i. e. Uruvela (उरुवेला) forest. He visited, and gave gifts to Brahmans and ascetics, and provided gold for (the support of) the aged, and visited and discussed Dharma instructions and questions (as were) suitable for the rural population. This was the great pleasure for the emperor⁸⁹.”

or the second queen Karubaki the mother of Tivara. (Allahabad pillar Queen’s Gifts Edict, p. 139. Asoka’s Edicts.) PP. 151 and 152 Asokan inscription by Radhagovinda Basak.

88. Karubaki is Carubaki i. e. who speaks artistically or sweetly.

कारुवाकी—चारुवाची ।

(One with a very sweet speech or voice) P. 136, Asoka’s Edicts).

89. Rock Edict-8, pp. 84-85. Asoka’s Edicts.

Atikatam antaram Rajano vihar—Jatamnayasu Eta magavya anani c etarisan abhiramakani ahumsu Sa devanam priyo piyadasa Raja dasa-
varsabhisito samto ayaya sambodhim X X Etayam hoti vahmana samanann
dasane cha dane cha thairanam dasanecha hiramna pati vidhanocha,
janapada sa cha janasa darsanam. X X X dhamapari-pucchacha

अतिक्रान्तं अन्तरं राजानोविहार यातांणयासु । एतं मगव्या अणानि च एतारिसानि
अभिरामकानि अहंसु । स देवानं प्रियोप्रियदत्तसि राजा दसवर्षसंभिसितो संतो
अयाय संबोधिं । X X एतायं होति बाहमना समणानं दसणे च दाने च थौरानं
दसनेच हिरणं पटि विधानो च । जनपद सं च जनस दसनं X X X धमपरिपुच्छाच ।

Tibara⁹⁰ was born from the womb of Karubaki. Then Asoka began to be interested in Kalinga. His mind was overwhelmed with the new religion he had adopted in Kalinga. He discussed how to spread the Buddhism in the country, and took advice for this from the Brahmans, ascetics and old people. Some commented that it was a religion of the higher class people. What benefit would the lower class get from it? So Asoka proclaimed as follows. (Vidya M. R. E.—Govimath Version, Hyderabad).

“The beloved of the gods spoke that it was more than two and half years that he had been a lay disciple, but he had not been very zealous throughout all that time. It was more than a year that he joined the Samgha, and had been very zealous. Then the gods, who were unmingled with man in Jambudvipa, during that time, had then been made mingled. That was the fruit of zeal. Not only be the great was that capable indeed of being attained. Even by the small (person), if he was greatly zealous, was heaven capable of being attained⁹¹.”

It is known from this fact that after conquering Kalinga, Asoka had a strong inclination for the religion; and he concen-

90. Tibara—(Sea) The Tibara group of people who are fishermen, are known as Tibara. This group of people mostly seen in Orissa, Bihar and Bengal. As Karubaki was the princess of Dhivara dynasty, Asoka named her son Tibara.

91. PP. 52-53. Asoka's Edicts.

Devanam piye aha. satirekani adhatiyani vasani yam sumi apasake X X X
satireke yam me sanghe upetevadham cha me pakamte. X X X nohi
iyam mehateneva X X khudaken pi pakama minena vipule pi X X.

देवाणं पिये आहः सातिरेकाणि अधतियाणि वसाणि यं सुमि अपासके । X X
सातिरेके यं मे संग्गे उपेतेवाधं च मे पकंते । X X णोहि इयं मेहतेनेव X X
खुदकेन पि पकम मीणेन विपुले पि ।

trated his mind to save that religion, and was interested to spread that religion (i. e. Buddhism)⁹².

His repentance began after his victory over Kalinga⁹³.

With Kalinga as the centre of all his interest, he ruled over the whole of his empire quite satisfactorily with a humane and well administrative approach.⁹⁴

So in the 12th year of his reign (i. e. 257 B. C.) and 4 years after the war of Kalinga was over, he established 4 stone inscriptions (i. e. R. E.) in Kalinga and proclaimed his religious instructions through them.

In the 1st one—Slaughter of animals was prohibited.⁹⁵

In the 2nd one—Resolution was taken for the treatment of human beings and animals and improvement of roadways and national highways.

92. *Tato pacha adnuna ladhesu Kaligyesu tiva dhammavaye dhammakamata dhammanusathi cha devanam piyasa*—(Rock Edict-13).

ततो पच्छा अधुना लधेषु कलिग्येषु तिवे धम्मवाये धम्मकामता धम्मानुषाथि चा देवानंपियषा ।

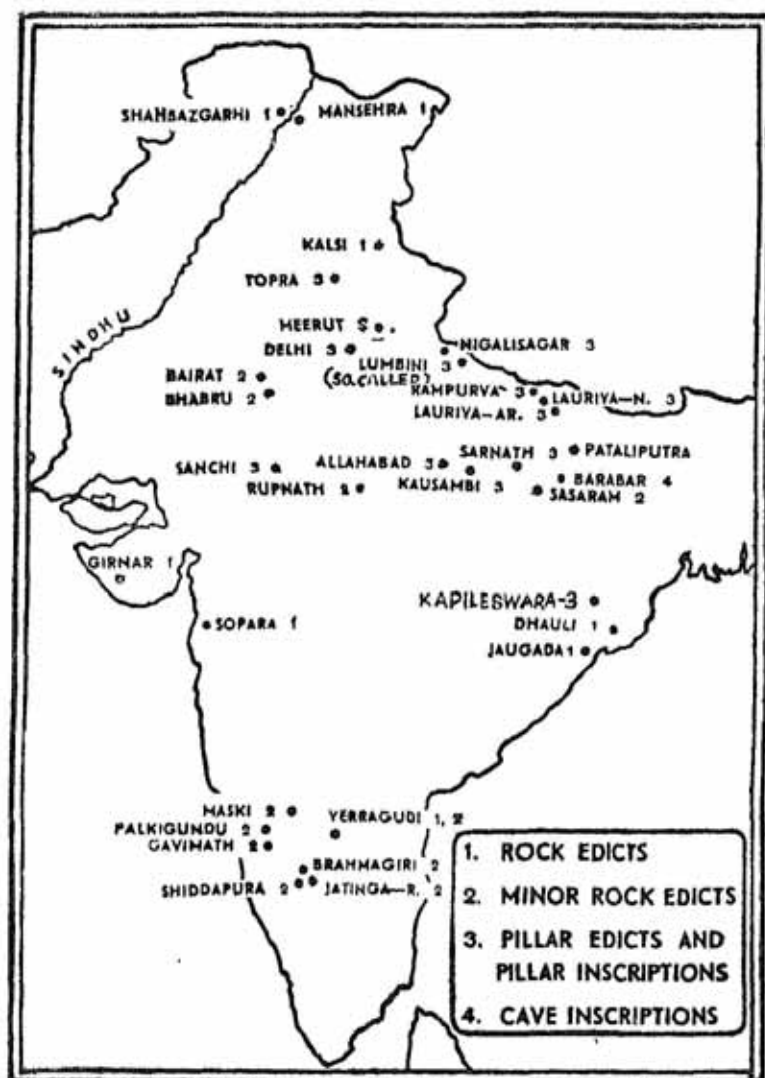
93: *Se athi anusaya devanam piyasa* (Rock Edict-13).

ये अथि अनुषये देवानं पियषा ।

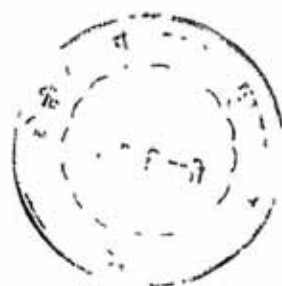
94. Asoka was interested in Karubaki. He fought the battle of Kalinga and he won the battle, and he got Karubaki as his bride. Then he embraced a new religion. He returned to Pataliputra. But when he returned, first of all he was worried over the matter of mass assassination and adoption of a new religion.

He lived jovially with the young beautiful queen Karubaki. But in course of time, when he went out for hunting, he met some Brahmins and ascetics and discussed with them peacefully. Then he found out what to do to spread and preserve Buddhism. He was also sanctified by the new religion. In his mind's-eye he could see the horrible sights of the Kalinga war. But he was some-what satiated, when he appointed a very able statesman as the administrator of Kalinga after the war was over.

95. He followed this from "Cruelty to animals should not be done"—which was a principle of Buddha's 'Panchasila' or the Five main principles.



Find-places of Asoka's Inscriptions.



In the 3rd one—For proper administration, each government servant was to be transferred in each five years term.

In the 4th one—He proclaimed and ordered the subjects to abide by the moral principles in order to spread the religious activities.

The above inscriptions were carved, and were installed in his presence in his coronation anniversary. This had a good impact on the people of Kalinga. Being aware of the good result of these four inscriptions, he installed numerous inscriptions in the different regions of India, and spread Buddhism⁹⁶.

As the then subjects welcomed his nice administration, in the 13th year of his reign, (256 B. C.) he installed 9 other edicts. He created the posts of Dharma mahamatras (religious head officials) in Kalinga (see 5th edicts of Asoka). This 13 edicts of Asoka were engraved and installed⁹⁷.

It was known afterwards that the edicts 11th and 12th were meant only for the people of Kalinga. In the 11th edict there was the creation of the posts of religious heads (i. e. Dharma Mahamatras) for proper administration of Kalinga people and in the 12th edict, there was direction for provision of good administration to the aboriginal tribes of Kalinga. So he spread the two edicts meant for Kalinga, advising the Mahamatras (i. e.

96. The following places have got Asoka's inscriptions –

Eastern India – Dhauli (Orissa), Jaugada (Orissa). (R. E.—S. K. R. E.).

Western India –Girnar (Junagarh), Sopara (Bombay). (RE).

North India—Kalsi (Dehradun—U. P.), Mansara (Hajara district, Frontier province), Sahawazgarhi (Peshwar). (RE).

South India—Yeragudi (Jurnool district, Andhra) (RE).

Vide Chronology of Inscriptions—(Asoka's Edicts, pp. 19-22).

97. There are Rock Edicts 1-10 and 14 and S. K. R. Es. 1-2—(P. 63, Asoka's Edicts).

chiefs) of Toshali and Samapa⁹⁸. He established these two rock edicts at the following places—one at the Dhauli hill near Tosali⁹⁹ the capital of Kalinga, and the other one in the southern region of Orissa, at Samapa¹⁰⁰ which is now known as Jaugada.

The posts of Mahamatras were in vogue mostly in Kalinga and rarely in the other parts of India. But still despite many alterations, these Mahamatra clans are still present in Orissa¹⁰¹.

It is beyond doubt to opine that only due to Asoka's Kalinga war and as a result, his adoption of Buddhism in Kalinga, laid the foundation stone of the spread of Buddhism in the whole world.

When Asoka was able to remove some amount of profound sorrow of the war-stricken people of Kalinga, he became mirthful. He finished his edicts in 14 stone inscriptions. Out of these 14 edicts, his 13th edict only describes the account of the Kalinga war. In this edict No. 13, he had described the fearless sacrifice of the people of the invincible Kalinga, for the cause of freedom of

98. "Tosaliyam mahamata Nagala biyohalaka bataviya" (Nagara vyavaharakah)

तीषलियं महामात नगल बियीहालका बतविया । (नगरव्यवहारकाः)

—The city Judge mahamatras at Tosali are to be told. (Dhauli version)

"Samapayam mahamata lajavacanika votaviya". (Raj-bacanikah)

समापायां महामात लाजबचनिक बतविया । राज बाचनिकाः)

- 99 About 7 miles south of Bhubaneswara, Orissa

100. Samapa (समाप) (Now Jaugada) is a ruined fort in the Ganjam district of Orissa, about 18 miles north-west of Ganjam town.

101. This Mahamatra (महामात्र) has become Mahapatra (महापात्र) afterwards. Till very recently this Mahapatra title is found current among the people who are administrators.

Such as ; Emperor—Routaraya Mahapatra. (राउतराय महापात्र)

Prime Minister—Rajaguru Mahapatra (राजगुरु महापात्र)

Commander in Chief—Baksi Bidyadhara Mahapatra (बक्सि बिद्याधर महापात्र)

King—Behora Mahapatra, Birabara Mahapatra, Mangaraja Mahapatra, Harichandana Mahapatra etc.

(बेहोरा महापात्र, बिरबर महापात्र, मंगराज महापात्र, हरिचन्दन महापात्र)

their own mother land, which was peerless in the whole world. He had not installed this inscription in Kalinga, and placed it outside Kalinga, because he thought that if he would install it in Kalinga, when the victims of war would read it, would grieve more and more.

He had quoted the name of Buddha or Buddhism in none of his inscriptions except one, in which he had only inscribed that he had gone to Sambodhi (a place relating Buddha). In the other edicts he had only described the good administration he had implemented.

But only in the birth plate he had described Buddha as Sakyamuni¹⁰².

Asoka enlarged the stupa of Konakamana Buddha to double (of its former size) during the 14th year of his reign¹⁰³. This Konakamana stupa was first built in a very small size by the

102. Adikavi Sharala Das, (आदिकवि शारला दास) the great poet of Orissa was believed to have belonged to Rahula (राहुल) group of Buddhists. His appellation Sudramuni* (Suda) * (सूद) must have got some connection with Suddhodana (i. e. he belonged to Suddhodana group) or he might have belonged to Buddha or Buddhism.

103. This inscription on a broken pillar near Nigalisagara of Nepal which is an imitation of the ruined real pillar of Konakamana (Konark, Orissa) depicts—

“Devanam piyena piyadasina lajina codasa vasabhisitena Budha sa Konakamana sa thuve dutiyam vadhite. (visativa) sabhisitena c atana agac mahiyate (silathabhe c us) papite.” **

देवानं पियेन पियदसिन लाजिन चोदश वसाभिसितेन बुध स कोणाकमन स थुवे दुतियं वदिते (विसतिव) साभिसितेन च अतन आगाच महीयते (सिलाथभे च उस) पापिते ।

- * Suddha is another name of Buddha. The word ‘Suda’ might had been derived from that.

(Lalit vistara, Nidan parivarta-Sachodana gatha. (सचोदन गाथा)

- ** PP. 152 & 153, Asokan Inscription by Radhagovinda Basak.

Emperor of Kalinga, Brahmadutta. One of the other names of Buddha was Konakamana (Kona i. e. angular place. i. e. the angular region of Jambudwipa (India) i. e. Kalinga) and Kamana—very handsome or charming). Buddha was very handsome, adorned with exceptional good qualities¹⁰⁴. Gradually Asoka become more and more devoted to Buddhism. He joined the Sangha, and modified his administration taking up the principles of Buddha.

When he doubled the Konakamana stupa, the people of Kalinga were happy. Still Asoka hesitated to go to Kalinga and did not long to visit the birth place of Buddha all of a sudden.

He was found to be in a pensive mood always; and he was tortured in mental agony. He repented and repented.

The slaughter or death or deportation of the people of Kalinga was considered very painful and serious by Asoka, the beloved of Gods. And it was considered even more serious than these above by Asoka, when he thought, he had slain or had done

i. e —The Beloved of the gods, king priyadarsin (when crowned fourteen years, enlarged the stupa of Buddha Konakamana to double (of its former size) and (when) crowned (Twenty) years; himself came (here) and worshipped, (and a stone pillar) was erected. (Asoka's Edicts. pp. 124-125 and p. 18. The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas).

The use of 'Atana agacha' (अतन आगाच) shows that it is contemporary of Tarai birthplate.

It is surprising that there are no remains of any stupa and statue found near the pillar which are described in this inscription. (See, Sri Bishan Shwarup's 'Konark').

It is an imagination of canon that there were many Buddhas'. X wrongly reading 'Konakamana' as 'Konakamuni'. (P. 218, The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas).

104. Buddha is named as Konakamana, (कोनाकमन) Konagamana, (कोनागमन) and Arkabandhu in different lexicons. Most probably the name 'Konarka' has been originated from this. (Konark by Bishan Shwarup, p. 31). Mahapadan Sutta, P. 4.



A broken pillar near Nigāli sāgara of Nepal which is an
imitation of the ruined real pillar Konākamana
Konārka, Orissa)

Plate—XX

harm to those who lived there, Brahmanas or ascetics or other sects or householders among whom were persons who practised respectfulness towards superiors, respectfulness towards father and mother, respectfulness towards elders, proper behaviour and firm devotion to friends, acquaintances, companions, relatives, slaves and servants. The misfortune caused by Asoka to all these persons was considered serious by him¹⁰⁵. He longed to remove this great sorrow. But still he did not visit the sacred image (Konakamana) of Buddha and the birth place of Buddha for a long time.

Many years passed in the mean time. He was quite confident of the fact that in his good administration most of the sorrows of the people of Kalinga had been lessened. The new citizens, who were quite young ones during the period of his war, had become masters of the families, and were living happily. The horrible story of the war was forgotten partially by the people.

After 20 years of his reign, he started for Kalinga to visit the sacred Buddhist relics. He visited the birth place of Buddha, Kapilavastu, (presently Kapileswara). There he worshipped and performed all the puja rites, and constructed a pillar there. He exempted the land revenue from the people of Lumbini. This was proclaimed in the inscription.

The day Asoka installed the inscription in the pillar was the 8th day of the later half of the lunar month of Chaitra of that year and the star was Punarvasu. He had arranged a car festival that day as decided before in order to erase out the memory of the horror of the Kalinga war from the mind of the people. Star's influence was well acclaimed during Asoka's time. He had repeatedly told to read out the royal orders when either the star Tisya (तिष्या) or Pusya (पुष्या) was in influence. So the inauguration of pillars with the influence of the star Punarvasu is beyond

105. R. E. 13 (pp. 98-105, Asoka's Edicts.)

doubt. The literary meaning of the star Pusya (पुष्या) is as follows —The suitable day to celebrate the coronation of a king or do something good for the cause of the subjects. So it was the proper star to read out the royal instructions. And likewise the literary meaning of the star Punarvasu is as follows i. e. where the souls rest after death. So it was the proper star to celebrate the installation of the relics of Buddha inside the pillar along with the inscription. Considering the month and date of the car festival celebration in Asoka Astami (अशोकाष्टमि) in Bhubaneswar, I have decided the star and month.

After inaugurating the installation of the inscribed vase containing the sacred relics of Buddha in the secluded Stupa, Asoka started to join the car festival. He decorated a water filled earthen vase, replica of the original vase containing the relics of Buddha, and installed it inside the car in great reverence under the cover of thousands of umbrellas and accompanied by different gorgeous music. The Mallas (later on known as Malias (मलिया), who were in charge of the sacred relics of Buddha, were also in charge of this car festival. With great pomp and grandeur the car proceeded on. The car moved in the same path, in which Buddha had paced forward to attain enlightenment. The people thought the earthen vase to be the living remnant of their beloved Buddha and forgot their all miseries in the war after 12 years. Because Asoka came to Kalinga to worship Buddha after 12 years of the war.

From the beginning till some hundred years, this car every year was going upto the Mausi Ma's (माउसि मा) house i. e. Aunty's (mother's sister) house. There till mid-night the worship continued and in the last part of night, the earthen vase containing water was immersed in a nearby tank, in a secret manner. The vase was immersed in the last part of the night because Buddha had breathed his last in the last part of the night. After immersion of the vase, the car was dismantled and hence was called non-

returning car. This shows, Buddha had died in an alien place and did not return back to his birth place. The tank, where the immersion ceremony was done is still present, at Bhubaneswar, and at present is known as "Asoka Jhara".

This aunty is the step mother of Buddha, Gautami Prajavati (प्रजावती). After the death of Suddhodana, out of sorrow and misery she went out in a pilgrimage and resided in Puri in a house, which is still known as 'Mausi Ma Ghara' (माउसि मा घर) or Aunty's house. The memory of her offerings to Lord Jaggannatha is still in vogue. It is true that either Suddhodana or Gautami were not the followers of Buddhism. In order to spread Buddhism some Buddhist religious books have included them as Buddhists.

This is evident that it is an image of Mausī Ma (माउसि मा) made of black stone, erected in a standing posture on a lotus base, situated in the Mausī Ma (माउसि मा) temple in Badadanda (ब्रह्मदाण्ड). It has two prolonged hands and two legs. But its original face is covered with another bigger-sized face, made of some gummy substance, resembling that of Subhadra (सुभद्रा). The pujaka of this deity is a Brahmin of Kaundanya clan. The worshippers of Lord Jagganath call this image as Arghaseni. That means as she was a daughter-in-law of Sakya dynasty, it is quite natural that she is called Seni. Moreover, as her hands are very very long, she is called Arghaseni.

After continuing pilgrimage for 12 years Gautami returned back to her palace. But she did not find peace there. So she resided in a separate house which is known as Mausī Ma's ghara (माउसिमा घर) at Aunty's house at present. Even after-wards the road in Bhubaneswar was named after her as Mausī Ma Danda (माउसि मा दाण्ड) or Aunty's road which is still present. So it is a proved fact that Asoka's car was going upto the Aunty's house.

It has been mentioned before that by the last part of 5th century A. D. Buddhism was completely up-rooted from Orissa

by the revivalists. Kapilavastu was changed to Kapileswara. In order to please the people, the kings of Soma dynasty of Orissa again started the car festival from the Lingaraja temple, the citadel of Saivites in the later part of the 6th century A. D. (The historians have decided this period to be in 9th century A. D. But I hope, they will certainly change their view).

They kept the same day for the car festival (in the 8th day of 2nd fortnight in the month of Chaitra with star Punarvasu and Saivites fancied of Sita's (सीता) exile in the Asoka Vana and advised of taking eight buds of the Asoka tree). But in the Ramayana no where this taking the Asoka buds is found.

Then they changed the aunty's house into a temple and founded a Siva Lingam named Rameswara (रामेश्वर) in it. But they did not make obsolete the name 'Mausi Ma' (माउसि मा) or Aunty. Instead of starting from Kapileswara this car started from the Lingaraja temple and proceeded in the same way, as before. Inside, the idol of the incarnative appearance of Vishnu in the Buddha form as well as the idols of Siva and Parvati were taken. In order to retain the non-returning custom of the car, they opened a door in the rear portion of the car and brought out the idols through that way after the function was over. They added a proverb along with this function. 'This car of Rukuna (रुकुणा) does not return back'. But to name it the car of Rukuna (रुकुणा) had no relationship even with Lingaraja. But people became the prey of this deception. In this regard, our people are ignorant from time immemorial because they knew from thousand years back that the lunar eclipse is due to the shadow of the earth falling upon the moon.

Chayahi bhume sasinah malatve,

छायाहि भुमे शशिनः मलत्वे

Naropita Suddhimatah Prajabhih.

नारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः ।

(Kalidasa in Raghuवंशम्)

But still they believed in the fact that the demon Rahu is swallowing the moon and hence the lunar eclipse is there. Likewise they understood that in the Mahabharata (महाभारत), it is described that the car of Rukuna, the brother of Rukmini, never returned back. And people thought this account was applicable to the car festival. But nobody thought of the fact that the car of Rukuna had no relationship with Lingaraja.

But anyhow one historical doubt about the fact, the Asoka Astami (अष्टमि) and 'Car of no return' proverb persisted. And another important fact is that the lines like 'Asoka buds' are taken in the star Punarvasu etc. were composed in the 6th century A. D. which indirectly confirmed the car festival to have been initiated by Asoka.

Another amazing fact is that although the earthen vase immersion ceremony is not in vogue in Bhubaneswar area at present, still it is in practice amongst other Sakyas (साक्य). The king of Narssinghpur, of Aditya (आदित्य) clan, still continues that immersion ceremony during the Durga Puja (दुर्गा पुजा) festival in the month of Aswina (आश्विन). The sword of Gautama (Prabalayudha) (प्रबलायुध) named as goddess Pravala (प्रबला) along with an earthen vase filled in with water are taken in a procession at night and the earthen vase is ultimately immersed in secret. This ceremony is a great proof of the ceremony of vase immersion in the past. The vase immersion which is now in practice, is done strictly in seclusion and Brahmins are deprived of witnessing it.

(See Chapter VI—additional proofs N. 6.)

Then Asoka went to the Charitra port of Kalinga. It was a famous port in the whole world at that time. At that time the Emperor of Kalinga had built a port in the southern region of Orissa, which was named after the famous lady Bisakha, (बिसाखा) who was born in Bhadrak¹⁰⁶ and was one of the great disciples of

106. See Prologue.

Buddha. The port was thus named Visakhapattana¹⁰⁷. (बिसाखा पट्टना (पत्तन) The great port Tamralipta¹⁰⁸ was in the north, and Charitra port was in the middle. The people of Kalinga built a statue of Buddha in Charitra, and worshipped¹⁰⁹. Even there, the image of Mayadevi (Buddha's mother) was also worshipped¹¹⁰. After the name of Gopa, (गोपा) the wife of Buddha, a village was also established which is now known as Gopa¹¹¹. (गोप)

After worshipping Konakamana, (कीणाकमन) Asoka left Kalinga. The rest 17 years of his reign he spent in spreading Buddhism throughout the world.

Despite all these attempts and previous influence, Brahmanism was present in a hidden form in Kalinga. So after the death of Asoka, when Brahmanya people again became powerful, they destroyed the main relics of Buddha from Kalinga. It will be discussed later on how the Saiva kings built temples destroying the Asokan stupa and pillars. Still Asoka is remembered through the Kona-(कीणा) kamana image, which has become 'Konarka Deva' (कीणार्क देव) and the ruined temple of Mayadevi¹¹², (मायादेवी) the stupa and the pillar with the

107. Visakha pattanam (बिसाखा पत्तन) now belongs to the Andhra State.

108. 'Tamralipta' (ताम्रलिप्त) has transformed into 'Tamaluka' and has been annexed to Bengal. But that was with Kalinga till 18th century. It was also a Buddhist site. (PP. 41-42, 3rd part, Encyclopaedia Orissana).

109. According to Ptolemy, Charitra was a great foreign port. This Charitra, after the installation of the statue of Buddha (Konakamana) transformed into Konarka. Now the statue of Buddha is in the Dharmaraj or Indra temple inside the Jagannath temple. (Vide Orissa and her Remains)

110. There is the temple of Mayadevi (मायादेवी) in a ruined state inside the Konarka temple. But the image of Mayadevi is not there.

111. 'Gopa' is a large village near Konarka. See 'Gopakavatthu', P. 202, Dighanikaya (Suttapitaka).

112. There is no goddess named Mayadevi (मायादेवी) in Hindu religion. So Mayadevi of Konarka temple is no other than the mother of Buddha. (Vide P. 31 Bishan's Konarka) and Konarka—P. 267 by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra.



An image of Buddha named as Dharmarāja.
from village 'Kurma' near the Konārka
Temple, Orissa.

Plate—XXI

inscription described before. It also proves that Konarka was a Buddhist centre¹¹³. As all the Buddhist sculptures were destroyed from the site of Konarka, many disbelieved it to be a Buddhist centre. But now these persons will be astonished to find innumerable Buddhist ruins in the Kurma¹¹⁴ village, which is only 3 miles away from the Konarka temple. An image of Buddha, in the Bhumisparsa Mudra and adorned with ornaments, had been discovered from the village. The people are now worshipping it as 'Dharma'. (धर्म) (Konarkadeva is also called as 'Dharmaraja'¹¹⁵) (धर्मराज). There are the statues, made just after the death of Buddha and were made by the people of Kalinga. It was quite natural that they had given him the shape of a prince. The statues of Konakamana and Dharma claim speciality than other statues of Buddha. Because the other statues or images were definitely built after 300 years of these two statues.

113. P. 429, Orissa and Her Remains by M. M. Ganguli. Antiquities of Orissa, vol. I, P. 136., P. 58, Konarka by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra.

114. This village is in Kakatpur police station area of Puri.

115. Rajahamasmi sela ti Dhammaraja Anuttaro.

राजहमस्मि सेला ति धम्मराजा अनुत्तरी,

Dhammen chakkavattemi chakkam Appativatiam.

धम्मेन चक्कवत्तेमि चक्कं अप्पतिवतियं ।

Sela Suttam (सेल सुत्तं), PP. 355, 357 and 158, (Suttanipat).

Accounts of some of the events during the reign of Asoka according to the date found in the Kapileswara stone slab inscription.

Date according to the great demise of Buddha	Year in B. C.	Events.
220	269	Coronation (Abhiseka) of Asoka.
227	262	Asoka established friendship with Ahira, the Brahmanical king belonging to Chaitra dynasty of Kalinga. He (Asoka) sent a proposal of marriage with princess Karubaki, one of the foremost beauties of that time, and daughter of the Buddhist Dhivara king. But denial by Karubaki, unless Asoka embraces Buddhism.
228	261	Conquest of Kalinga by Asoka. After embracing Buddhism, married Karubaki and returned to Pataliputra with her.
230	259	Pleasure tours to the Uruvela forest for hunting. But thought for reform in administration in his empire after coming in contact with the ascetics and Brahmins. So he joined the Buddhist Sangha.
231	258	The birth of Prince Tibara from the womb of Karubaki.
232	257	The Rock edicts I, II, III and IV were installed by Asoka in Toshali and Samapa (i. e. Dhauli and Jaugada of Orissa). Besides the copies were

Date according
to the great
demise of Buddha

Year in
B. C.

Events.

also installed in 6 other places in different regions of India.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| 233 | 256 | Again Asoka installed another 9 edicts in Kalinga (at Toshali and Samapa), and also he installed another 10 edicts in the aforesaid 6 places of India. |
| 239 | 255 | He doubled the stupa of the Konakamana at the port of Charitra (Konarka) in the shore of the Bay of Bengal. |
| 240 | 249 | Asoka visited the birth-place of Buddha, Lumbini, 12 years after the great Kalinga war, after being convinced that the Kalinga people have forgotten their misery. He established a pillar at Kapilavastu (Kapilesvara) and put an inscription on it and worshipped Konakamana. |
| 256 | 233 | Installed edicts at Bramhagiri (Mysore) M. R. E. and at Yeragudi (Andhra) M. R. E. |
| 257 | 232 | Death of Asoka. |

64146



CHAPTER-SIX

SOME ADDITIONAL PROOFS

The birth of Buddha in Kalinga is not only proved by the fact that his birth plate has been discovered from Kapileswara. Besides a number of proofs are there in Kalinga in favour of it.

The historical biography of Buddha is so far based upon the two sanskrit works. The Mahavamsa (महावंश) and The Lalita Vistara, which deal with the life of Buddha, were written in the 3rd and 4th century A. D. respectively by Mahayani (महाजानि) Buddhas. In the beginning of the Lalita vistara, it has been written—'Evam maya shrutam' (एवं मया श्रुतं) i. e. thus we have heard. So this book can not be treated as an authentic work. Besides, the 'Buddha charita', written by Aswaghosha in 1st century B. C. is a Kavya. (काव्य). So we cannot put much reliance upon it.¹¹⁶ I put forth some other proofs, basing the old Buddhist literatures like the 'Tripitaka' which were written in the Pali Language. They are as follows :

1. THE TOOTH ACCOUNT OF BUDDHA:

In 'The Maha Parinivvana Sutta' (महा परिनिव्वान सुत्त) it -had been described that one of the teeth of Buddha had been brought to Kalinga after Buddha's demise.¹¹⁷ Collecting one of the left molar teeth of Buddha, from the pyre of Buddha at Kushinagar.

116. Only 13 chapters of 'The Buddha Charita' are available now, which was written by Aswaghosha, the court poet of emperor Kanishka in the 1st century B. C. This work is a Kavya (verse), written in Sanskrit.
117. "Kalingaranno vijite punekam" (कलिंग राज्ञो विजिते पुनेकं). (dhatu thupa-puja) (धातुथुप पूजा) Sariradhatu vibhajanam, (सरिरधातु विभंजनं) p. 129. Dighanikay, The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas, p. 159.

Therakshema brought it with great pride to Kalinga. Brahmadutta was the then emperor of Kalinga. From 'The Datha Dhatuvamsa' (दाढ धातुवंश) written in 3rd century A. D., ¹¹⁸, the work of the great Ceylonese poet Dharmakirti, it is known that this tooth relic was the centre of attraction of the devout people of Kalinga, and they worshipped it with great respect. ¹¹⁹

It is quite evident from this 'Datha Dhatuvamsa' that the spread of Buddhism mostly depended upon this Buddhist relic. So one of the Brahmanya kings 'Kshiradhara' (क्षिरधार) of Asmaka ¹²⁰ tried to destroy this tooth, but he failed in his attempt and died. After his death, his relations with the help of the kingdoms of Cheta, Rashtrika (रष्ट्रिक), Bhoja, Abanti and Kamvoja etc. tried to invade Kalinga, and destroy the relic of Buddha. So the then emperor of Kalinga, Guhashiva, ¹²¹ who was the great grandson of Brahmadutta sent that sacred relic in the hand of his daughter Hemamali ¹²² (हेममाली). Princess Hemamali took that tooth with her husband Danta Kumara (कुमार) (the prince of Ujjayini), and sailed for Ceylone through the Tamralipta port. They went to the emperor of Ceylone, Mahadisena (महादिसेन). Now that relic is present in Kandy. ¹²³

118. Datha vamsa (दाढवंश) (English Translation by Sri Koomar Swamy 1874, L. P. T. S. 1884. Text and Translation by Dr B. C. Law. 1925. (Mahavamsa continuation XXXVII). Memoir on the history of the Tooth relic of Ceylon. London 1875. The Life of Buddha p. 163).

119. Odisare (ओड़िशारे) Bauddha Dharma—(Buddhism in Orissa) by Dr N. K. Sahu, pp. 3-5.

120 Asmaka i. e., Travancore (Kerala).

121 Geneologically — Brahmadutta — Kshiraja — (काशिराज) — Sunanda— Guhashiva—Hemamali (हेममाली) (princess)

122. P. 12, Kandi by B. S. Lakshmi. "Mirror", vol X No. 1 November 1970.

123. The Tooth of the Kalinga raja was at Dantapura. According to the Mahavamsa it was taken to Ceylone in the reign of Meghavahana in the forth century A. D. C. It is 4th century B. C. but can not be 400 A.D. as

So it is clearly proved that Brahmadutta was the emperor of Kalinga during the time of Buddha. It is only the description and exaggeration of the poets that Sakya dynasty was a great dynasty. But now it has been proved that Buddha was the son of a small estate owner or Jamindar.¹²⁴ So it is quite evident that Suddhodana was the proprietor of a small estate in the vast kingdom of emperor Brahmadutta. Although Buddha was the prince of a small estate, still by dint of his profound knowledge and perseverance, he became an enlightened one. His only left molar tooth was given to the then emperor of Kalinga. The Mallas entered Kalinga with Buddha's ashes and bone. King Brahmadutta was overwhelmed with admiration of the activities of one of his feudatory princes, and worshipped the tooth of Buddha, keeping it inside a golden casket. Even he renamed his capital 'Kalinga Pattana' as 'Dantapura' and built a stupa with the statue of Konakamana or Buddha in that city of Charitra port, which was in the middle region of Kalinga. and by which way Buddha travelled with his wife and children.

The Dantapura capital of Brahmadutta, after the downfall of Buddhism again got back its old name 'Kalingapattana'. But the place where the tooth stored in a Jewelled casket (ratna Manjusa) was worshipped, is now called Manjusa.¹²⁵

stated by the historians. e. g. See p. 7, Odisha Itihasa [History of Orissa by Dr. Mahataba] [S. N. Rajaguru Utkala Sahitya 1931/34 year 8th Issue.] and met with many changes of fortune. It is this which is held by the Buddhists to be that now preserved at Kandy. P. 163, The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.]

124. Bhagavan Buddha by Dharmananda Kosambi, p. 131.

125. Dantapura—It is now called Kalingapattana in Andhra state. It was named Dantapur in 487 B. C. by emperor Brahmadutta.

Manjusa—मंजुषा it is written as 'Mandasa' मांडसा in the map, which is in Andhra state. The ruler and most of the subjects of Mandasa are Oriyas.



Moreover Emperor Brahmadatta built a stupa for the sacred relics of bone and ashes brought by the Mallas, and provided worship and other rites in the deserted palace of Suddhodana.

During his life-time Buddha came twice to his own estate. Although he was not welcomed by his people at that time; still some of his relations and a barber embraced his religion. Even the persons, who believed in 'Nirīswaravada' (Atheism), also embraced his religion. Being suspicious of the extinction of 'Astikavada' (आस्तिकवाद) (the belief in the presence of God), 'Angaraka', a person belonging to Vatsa clan frequently visited Buddha. He asked Buddha's opinion about the relation of Atma (आत्मा) (soul) and the paramatma (परमात्मा) (the supreme soul). Buddha did not give any reply to this old Brahmin. So Ananda told Buddha that it was beyond courtesy. So Buddha replied— "Oh, Ananda ! if I answer positively, then I only accept the views of the old scholars without proper explanation. If I say negatively, then this is the violation of the tradition of the yore. ¹²⁶ As a result of it, the revered Vatsa Brahmins and royal 'Bhanjas' did not accept Buddhism ¹²⁷.

From the tooth relic, it is quite evident that Buddha was an inhabitant of Kalinga. Otherwise how and why the tooth relic was brought to Kalinga ¹²⁸ ?

126. Prithivira Itihasa (The History of the world—Bengali) by D. Lahiri, Vol. V. p. 348.

127. Ukkalati ukkala Janapada vasino Bassa Bhanjati—Basso ch Bhanjo ch dwejanah (Anguttara nikay tika by Buddha, Ghosa.) Monoratha purani, Siamese Edition. P. 115. Part-II, p. 377. Odisare Baudhadharma by Dr. N. K. Sahu, p. 3. (Buddhism in Orissa) p. 8.

उकलति उकल जनपद वासिनो बस्स भंजाति—
बस्सो च भंजो च द्वेजना । मनोरथपुरानि ।

128. After the history of this molar tooth of Buddha, many imaginary stories were created for other teeth. Even there are interpolations in the Tripitaka proper.

Chronological Table from the time of Brahmadutta, the emperor of Kalinga correlating the date found in the Kapileswara pillar inscription.

Year B. C.	Year according to great demise of Buddha.	Events.
489	1	The left molar tooth of Buddha was kept in a golden casket and was worshipped by emperor Brahmadutta after he received it from Therakshema and also he renamed his capital Kalinga-pattana as Dantapura.
48	3	Emperor Brahmadutta built a stupa at Kapilavastu (Kapileswara) and kept inside the sacred relic (ashes and bones) of Buddha in an earthen container after receiving them from the Mallas, who migrated from Kusinagra.
480	9	The statue of Konakamana (i.e. statue of Buddha) was established by emperor Brahmadutta at the Charitra port (now-a-days Konarka) with a stupa and also the statue of Mayadevi was established along with a stupa.
459	30	Death of Brahmadutta.

Year B. C.	Year according to great demise of Buddha.	Events
410	79	Kashiraja (काशीराज) (son of emperor Brahmadutta) attracted the attention of all the people of Kalinga by worshipping in pomp and grandeur the sacred relics of Buddha.
402	87	Death of Kashiraja. Due to fame of the tooth relic, Kshiradhara, (क्षिरधर) the king of Asmaka (now-a-days Kerala) attacked Kalinga and absconded due to defeat. The reign of Sunanda, son of Kashiraja began.
399	90	Kshiradhara attacked again. He died due to the influence of the tooth. Hue and cry every where to destroy the tooth relic.
356	133	Death of Sunanda, son of Kashiraja (He was a sentinel through out his life for the sacred tooth relic.)
349	140	Combined attack of the kings of Cheta, Rastrika, Bhoja and Avanti during the reign of Guhashiva (son of Sunanda).
343	146	Concealing the sacred tooth relic inside her hair braid, princess Hemamali, daughter of Guhashiva sailed for Ceylone with her husband, Dantakumar.

2. BUDDHA WAS THE SON OF A SMALL ESTATE OWNER :

Out of the many biographies of Buddha, according to the critics, the biography of Buddha by Kosambi of Goa is the most authentic one. He was proficient in the Pali language, and had written the book 'Bhagavan Buddha' after going through all the works of Buddhist literature.¹²⁹ His original work was written in Marathi. It has been published by the Central Sahitya Academy of India, and has been translated into all regional languages including Oriya.

In that book he has clearly proved and concluded that Buddhadeva was the son of a small estate owner and his father was working in the field like a labourer. The fact 'three palaces were built for him' is therefore improbable and fictitious. Buddha was going to the cornfield from his childhood. So the story that, "he had never seen an old man or a diseased person" cannot be true.¹³⁰ Buddha, while in the field, used to sit under the shade of the tree, and pondered over man's immoral activities and desires.¹³¹ Even while going to his field, he learned philosophy (Sankhya) in the hut of his teacher, Kalam (कालं) (Kalama). (कालम) ¹³²

129. Dharmananda Kosambi died on the 5th June, 1947. That very day in the evening prayer meeting Mahatma Gandhi referring to Kosambi remarked—Kosambi was a silent worker, and he did not strike his own drum as others were doing (Vide the preface of 'Bhagaban Buddha' by Kaka Saheb Kalleikar.)

130. 4th Chapter. Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi, p. 131,

131. Majjhima nikaya—Mahasatchaka Sutta (Suttapitaka). 'Bhagavan Buddha' by Kosambi, p. 125,

132. Bhagavan Buddha, p. 129, by Kosambi.

It is written in the Mahapadana (महापदान) Sutta of Mahavagga (महावग्ग) that—Lumbini was his father's small estate. The capital was Kapilavastu. Suddhodana was a king.

But even this account is questioned in the 124th sutta of 'The Anguttaranikaya' (Tikanipata) and 'Chulla bagga' portion of 'The Vinaya pitaka'.¹³³

And even in the 6th Sutta of 'The Asibisa Bagga' (आसिबिस बग्ग) it is written that—after being enlightened, Buddha did not go to Kapilavastu with the Buddhist monk Sangha (Group), but travelled alone.¹³⁴

But the Sakyas did not show him proper hospitality. Before reaching his house he had to toil hard to find a little place to spend the night, and take rest. So it is guessed that Buddha was considered to be a common man among the Sakyas. Nothing unusual happened at Kapilavastu after he was enlightened.¹³⁵

And if the account of Buddha's renouncement of the world is read from the Tripitaka, it is known that Suddhodana was one of the owners of a small estate named Lumbini in a vast empire. Suddhodana's father-in-law's estate 'Devadaha' was adjacent to Lumbini. In between the two estates was the river Rohini.

There was a quarrel between the people of the two estates regarding irrigation from the river. Frequently there was bloodshed, and many people died. When Buddha could not decide this matter and was disheartened with the naked appearance of cruelty and violence, he wanted to renounce the world.¹³⁶

133. Bhagavan Buddha, p. 107 & p. 111, by Kosambi,

134. Suttanipata (Khuddakanikaya, vol. I). Vide pp. 109 & 110. Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi. (See Buddha charita by Aswaghosha).

135. PP. 109—110, Bhagvan Buddha by Kosambi.

136. Attha Katha (Jataka).

(अट्ठकथा—जातक)

Buddha told himself—

Attadanda bhayam jatam janam passatha medhakam,
अत्तदंडाभयं जातं जनं पस्सथ मेधकं

Samvegam kittayissami yatha Samvigitam maya,
संवेगं कित्तिस्सामि यथा संबिजितं मया

Phandamanam pajamdisva macche appodake yatha
फन्दमानं पजंदिस्वा मत्ते अप्पोदके यथा

Ajna majne hi vyarudhe diswamam bhayabhavisi.
अज्ञ मज्ञे हि व्यारुद्धे दिस्वामं भय भाविसि

Samant masaro loko disa sabba samerita.
समन्त मसारो लोको दिसा सब्बा समेरिता

lccham bhavana mattano naddasasim anositam.
इच्छं भवन मत्तनो नादसासिं अनोसितं

Osanetveva vyaruddhe diswa me arati aha.¹³⁷
ओषानेत्वेव व्यारुद्धे दिस्वा मे अरती अह ।

The meaning of this Pali verse is thus—

“I feared to hold weapons. Now I am telling how people quarreled with one another, and how I wanted to renounce the world.

As in a small amount of water the fish are in a tortured state, likewise one quarreled with the other and I was quite afraid of it, I found the worldly desires useless. Then I thought, the unhealthy atmosphere is present every where, where will I find a fearless refuge ? I was restless, observing this great dispute among the people !”

So it is quite evident from this account that Buddha, the son of Suddhodana renounced the world, when he witnessed the

137. Attanda sutta, (अत्तण्ड सुत्तं) p. 413. Attakavaggo—(अट्ठक वग्गो)
Suttanipata: (Suttapitaka—(सुत्तपिटक) Khuddakanikaya).



"Hemavantassa passato"—In the foot of the Hemavanta rock of Tosāla. (at Kapiṣṣwara).

Plate—XXIII



Another view of the foot of Hemavanta rock

Plate -XXIV

dispute between the Sakyas of Lumbini and the Kola people of Debadaha. The miracles described about him, therefore, are quite fictitious, and were added later when Buddha became famous. These miracles have no historical background.

Buddhadeva had come to his estate twice after his renouncement. Due to the regional disapproval and dislike, he did not come to his motherland any more. From this, it is quite irrelevant to say that, Buddha did not come to Kalinga during his life time.

3. FACTS ABOUT LUMBINI AND KAPILAVASTU :

Buddhadeva was born in a Sakya village in the Lumbini region (estate). This has been clearly mentioned in the Suttanipata,—

“Sakyanam game janapade Lumbineya. 138

सक्यान् गामे जनपदे लुम्बिनेय ।

Lumbini and Kapilavastu were the parts of Toshali. (तोषालि) Still now we find the names and regions Lembai, and Kapileswara in Orissa. The Stone inscription had been discovered from the Kapileswara village. This is also situated in the foot of the Hemagiri as Buddhadeva has told—

“Hemabantassa passato.” (हेमन्तस्स पस्सतो) The palace of Suddhodana is now destroyed. But a portion of it had been converted to a temple of Shiva, and it is exactly situated in the foot of the Hemagiri. From this area Naga (नाग) images made before the time of Christ have been discovered.

Mayadevi, mother of Buddhadeva desired to have her first delivery at her father's residence. But while on the way to

138. Nalakasuttam. (नालकसुत्त) (Suttanipata) p.375. Khuddakanikay. Suttapi-
taka.

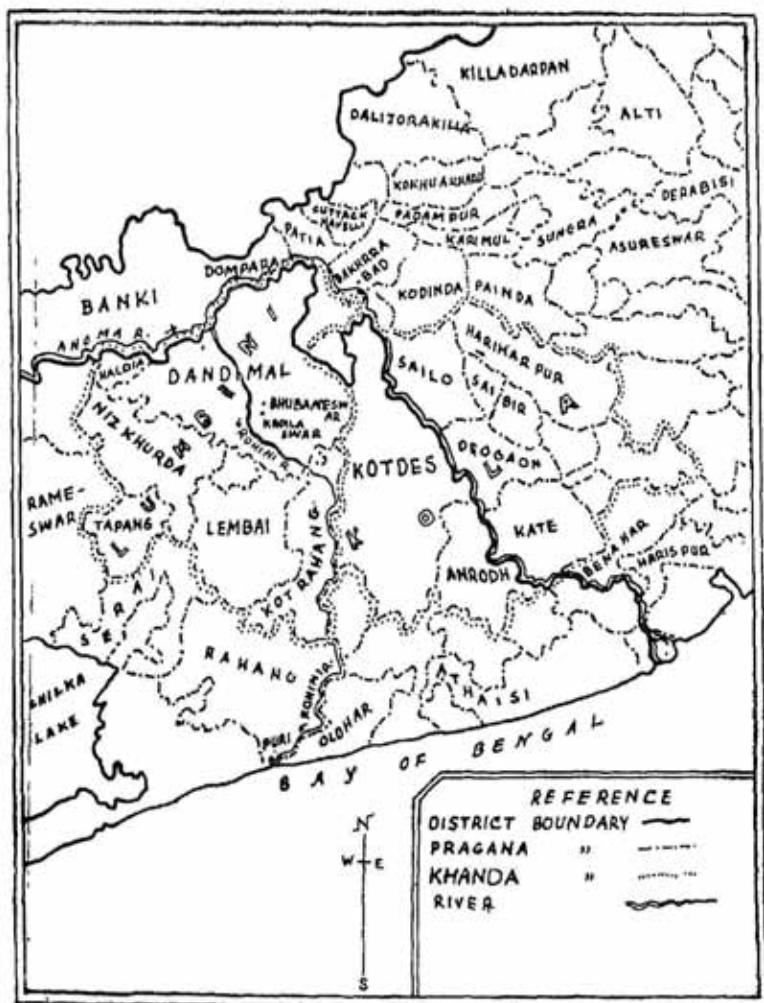
Devadaha, her father's residence, she gave birth to Gautama (Buddha) in the foot of a blossomed Sal tree. But the queen and the new-born prince were brought to the royal palace, and the birth-rites were performed.

Asoka constructed the pillar in Kapilavastu where Buddha's birth-rites were performed. But the forest area, where Buddha was really born, later on became famous as Bhubaneswara, which actually is one of the names of Buddha (Buddha was also known as Bhubaneswara). Still this Bhubaneswara is present, and has now become the capital of Orissa. Buddha took birth 2540 years ago. It is really surprising that even now one can notice the names of Deogan (देओगाँ) (for Devadaha), Kothadesha (कोठदेश) (for Kola), (कोल) Lembai (लेम्बाई) (for Lumbini); Kapileswara (for Kapilavastu) which give sufficient proof that Buddha was born here¹³⁹. As Buddha, after his renouncement was accompanied by Chhandaka the groom (horse-groom), the Sakya king Suddhodana named the village of Chhandaka (छन्दक) as Chandaka (चन्दका). Now in course of time it has become Chandaka¹⁴⁰. Till 1817 (Judicial Department the 16th Sept. 1817) in all government records there is reference to all these names—Lembai (लेम्बाई) Kothadesha (कोठदेश) Koladesha' (कोलदेश) Sailo—(साइलो) Anardha, (आनर्ध) Dandimala, (दाण्डिमाल) Tapanga, (तापङ्ग) Deogan, (देओगाँ) Kate, (काते) Kodanda (कोदण्ड) Kodinda (कोदिण्डा)—¹⁴¹. Bhubaneswara, Kapileswara, Satyabadi, (सत्यवादी) Delanga, (डेलान्ग) Pipili

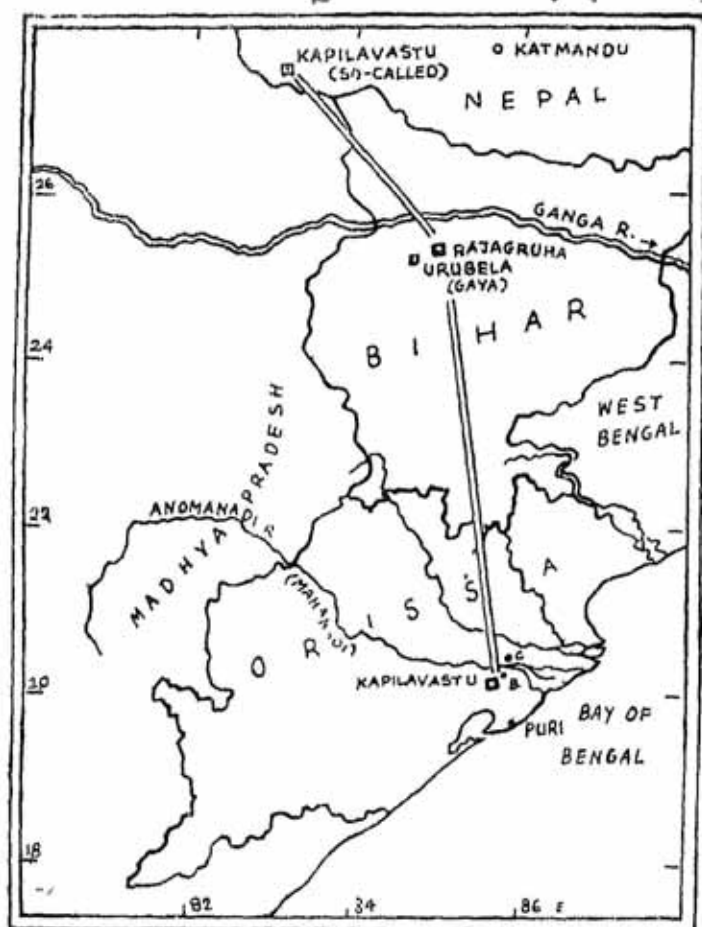
139. The author had seen dense sal forest in Bhubaneswara area 30 years ago. But the trees have been cut off in course of time.

140. The Present Utkal University area was previously a part of the Chandaka forest. Now also Chandaka is a dense forest in Bhubaneswara area. See Nos. 40, 41 & 54 map of Chandaka P. S. District Puri. Census of India 1961, vol. XII—part—IX—B. Orissa Administrative Atlas.

141. The O. H. R. J., vol. III No. 3 December, 1954.
(British Conquest of Orissa and Early British Administrations by S. C. De.)



Districts of Cuttack and Puri, (Showing-Disturbed area and Parganas of the 19th. Century), (A true copy. Judicial Dept. the 16th. September 1817, Sd- W. Bayley A.C.S to Government).



Position of Kapilesvara and Tara region according to latitude and longitude.

(पिपिलि) etc. belonged to Lembai region. Now-a-days also these names are in use.

Like the name Devadaha there are Patiadaha, (पटिआदह) Chudangadaha, (चुडङ्गदह) Amsupadaha, (अंशुपादह) Deogan (देओगाँ) was previously Devadaha. (देवदह) In course of time Koladesa (कोलदेश) became Kothadesa. (कोठदेश). Some of the parts also are now known as Jagatsingpur and Govindpur. During the Buddhist period Jagatsinghpur was known as Haridravasana. After that for a long time it was known as Hariharpur¹⁴².

Buddha approves in Suttanipata that Toshala was a part of Lumbini region. (But wrongly Tosala is read as Kosala). After renouncing the world he went about aimlessly and reached Rajagruha, the capital of Magadha. When Bimbisara, the emperor, saw him, he was astonished at this most handsome young ascetic and asked his whereabouts. Buddha replied thus—

Ujum janapado raja hemavantassa ¹⁴³ passato,

उजुं जनपदो राजा हेमवन्तस्स पस्सतो

Dhana viriyana sampanno Tosalesu niketino ¹⁴⁴.

धन विरियेन सम्पन्नो तोषलेसु निकेतिनो ।

-
142. Haridravasana—p. 127. Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi. It belonged to the Koladesa region.
143. From many old and new Oriya Kavyas (poetical works) it is quite evident that Bhubaneswara was known as Hemagiri (vide Chandra-bhaga of Radhanatha Rai,—“Ubha se Bhubaneswari hemagirivasini”; (उभा से भुवनईश्वरी हेमगिरि वासिनी) ‘Kirtivasa Daityabadha’ portion of the Sharala (शारला) Mahabharata of Sharala Dasa, ‘Kedaragauni’ by Radhanath Rai and ‘Swarnadri Mahodaya’ (स्वर्णाद्रि महोदय) (sanskrit) etc.)
144. There is. O’ King, a country on the slope of the Hemagiri, rich in wealth and heroes, who dwell among the Tosalas. (Sn 422-3. Pabbajja Sutta. (18,19). Suttanipata. Pali Publication Board).

i. e. Straight from here, the rich and prosperous Tosali, which lies in the foot of Hemavanta, is my residence.

Kapilavastu of Tosala (तोषल) (presently called Kapilesvara of Bhubaneswara) is situated to the south of Rajagruha (राजगृह) and both of them stand almost on the same meridian (Rajgiri $85^{\circ} 30'E$ Bhubaneswara $85^{\circ} 45'E$) and the distance between them is approximately of 650 k.m. On the otherhand, the site of Tarai pillar which is identified as Kapilavastu, is situated an longitude $83^{\circ}E$ in the North West direction of Rajagruha, and the distance may be reckoned as 275 k. m. from Rajagruha. So Kapilavastu and Rajagruha are not located in a straight line. Even if we judge the straightness of location from the standpoint of latitude, we can find that Rajagruha is situated on the latitude $25^{\circ}N$ while Kapilavastu (of Tarai region) is located on the latitude $27^{\circ}30'N$. So these two places cannot be taken to have been situated in a straight line, where as Kapilavastu (of Bhubaneswara) and Rajagruha are located in a straight line.

Further it is described in the Jataka (जातक) ¹⁴⁵ that it took 60 days to Buddha to traverse from Rajagruha to Kapilavastu to cover a distance of 60 yojanas (i. e. 675 k. m.) at the daily average rate of 1 yojana (i. e. 11 k. m.). As a matter of fact, Kapilesvara (Kapilavastu) of Orissa is in a distance of 650 k. m. from Rajagruha while the Kapilavastu region of Tarai is in a distance of 300 k.m. only from Rajagruha approximately. So it is quite evident that Kapilavastu of Orissa is the genuine one.

The said Hemavanta giri later on was known as Swarnakuta giri, (स्वर्णकूट गिरि) Swarnadri (स्वर्णाद्रि) etc. This was a mountainous region comprising the regions of Kapilesvara and Bhubaneswara. This hilly region also included the forest Chandaka, (चन्दका) which was named after Chandaka. Even the

145. P. 162, Nidanakatha Jataka. Part—I by Bhadanta Ananda Kausalyana.

Khandagiri, Dhauligiri and Udayagiri hills belonged to this area. This was Toshali, the Capital of Toshala. Kapilavastu was situated in the foot of this Hemavantagiri. From Kapilavastu the hilly regions end, 146

Before going to Uruvela (उरुवेला) on the bank of Niranjana (निरञ्जना) river (i. e. River Falgu), Buddha was roaming aimlessly. But to have his enlightenment he preferred Uruvela, and reached there. But if he had been born in the Himalayan region, there was no reason for him to come to Uruvela, leaving the Himalayas, which was the most suitable place for meditation. He followed the route, which was in use by the merchant 'Bhuyans' (भुयान्) (cast of Khandayata) of Kalinga. He went to Magadha and other parts of India. Even now that roadway exists.

According to the modern historians, there is no geographical or historical account of the roads and ways Buddha followed beginning from his renouncement of the world till his arrival at Magadha. 147 So it is quite authentic that in Kalinga he renounced the world, and then only went to Magadha as a wandering ascetic. It is doubtless that Lembai is a corrupt form of Lumbini of the past, and Kapileswara is of Kapilavastu of the past.

4. FACTS ABOUT ROHINI AND ANOMA RIVERS :

The river Rohini (रोहिणी) was flowing in between the estates of the Sakyas and the Kolayas. It was providing water for irrigation to both the estates. So for irrigation purpose

146. After it was decided that Buddha was born in the foot of the Himalayas, the authorities are reading Hemavanta as Himavanta and Toshaleshu as Koshaloshu.

147. P. 3, The Life of Buddha—by E. Thomas.

(It is not till Buddha has left his home and comes to the Magadha Country that we find the slightest reference to any historical or geographical fact independent of his personal life.)

there was dispute between the two parties, for which Buddha renounced the world. This river Rohini can still be seen. Most of its parts have immersed in the river Kuakhai.¹⁴⁸ (कुआखाइ) Some portions have been transformed into land.

Rising from the 'Andhari' (अन्धारि) region this river passing by the foot of the Khandagiri hill reached the present new Bhubaneswara in its north side, and then flowed through Chandaka (चन्दका) (some part of which is the Utkal University campus now). Enough evidence is there in favour of it. And even one portion of the river has become a cornfield near the river Kuakhai (कुआखाइ) near the south eastern railway line (Howrah-Madras line). A very old bridge of stones can be seen in the corn fields, like the 'Atharanala' (अठरनला) bridge of Puri. While on the way from Cuttack to Bhubaneswara the ruins of this bridge can be seen on the left side of the highway, after passing the Kuakhai bridge. When there was no Kuakhai (कुआखाइ) river, this river Rohini passed through the 'Atharanala bridge'¹⁴⁹ and as an obstacle to car festival (to reach Gundicha Bari), (गुंडिचाबाड़ी), went through Puri town, and fell into the sea at Banki Muhana (बाँकिमूहान) (estuary named as Banki). So the sands of this river were famous as 'Sharadhabali'¹⁵⁰

148. Kuakhai (कुआखाइ) -First of all it was a canal which was initiated by the Nanda dynasty and was finished by Kharavela. It passed through Toshali. But in course of time, it became a river and has many branches in the Puri district. (Krutrim khai (कृत्रिमखाइ) (Artificial water-way)—i. e. Kuakhai) p. 119, Utkal Itihas—by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra. (Vide The Edict of Kharavela). P. 31, Old Brahmi Inscriptions by B. M. Barua. (Khai—khan dhatu—gabhir; khata, Prakrutivad Abhidhan.)

(खाइ-खन् धातु-गभीर खात ! प्रकृतिवाद अभिधान)

149. Atharanala is a very old bridge which is very famous in Orissa.
150. During the time of Bhanudeva-I of Ganga dynasty, there were 6 cars during car-festival. But this emperor filled the river with soil and 3 cars were used. He filled the Banki muhan (mouth of the river Rohini) with

(शरधाबालि). One of the portions of this river is now known as Lahunia (लहुणिया) or Lahania and Ratnachira. But the scriptures prescribe sacred bath in the river Rohini—(रोहिणी) 'Rohinyanca Mahodadhi'. ¹⁵¹ (रोहिण्याच महोदधि). i. e. Religious merit (punya) is achieved by taking bath in the river Rohini and the sea (i.e. Bay of Bengal). But only a portion of Rohini river can be seen now near Bhubaneswara. But it is quite evident that this river was very much utilised for irrigating the cornfields in the past.

It is described in the Jataka that Buddhadeva adopted Sannyasa (सन्यास) or asceticism on the bank of the river Anoma (अनोमा). In the dead of night with his groom Chhandaka, (छन्दक) he travelled on the horse-back and passed through three kingdoms, ¹⁵² and after taking the advice of Alar Kalam (अलार कलम) of Keshaputta (केशपुत्त) city, ¹⁵³ he reached the bank of the river Anoma. This happened in the Star—Uttarasadha (उत्तराषाढा) of the month of Ashadha (आषाढ) (i. e. June-July). ¹⁵⁴ The three kingdoms through which Buddha travelled were—

soil (vide Madala Panji, (मादला पांजि), p. 36). The sand of the river Rohini was for a long time in the Badadanda (बडदाण्ड) or the main highway of Puri. This sand was known as Saradha Vali (शरधाबालि). (Utkal Itihas—by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra, p. 119).

151. Markandeya vate krisne rohinyanca mahodadhau. Indradyumna sarasnatwa punarjanma navidyate. (Brahmapurana).

मार्कण्डेय वटेकृष्णे रोहिण्यांच महोदधौ । इन्द्रद्युम्न सरे स्नात्वा पूनर्जन्म नविद्यते । (ब्रह्मपुराण)

152. P. 134, Nidana katha—(निदान कथा) Jataka by Bh. A. Kausalyayana.

153. Keshaputta—(केशपुत्त) This is 'Keshapura' of Kishan nager police station of Cuttack district.

154. Some say the car festival of Lord Jagannatha in the month of Ashadha carries the memory of this incident. But this is wrong since the car festival has started much earlier than Bu .

1. His father's estate Lumbini (later on known as Lembai). (लेम्बाई)
2. Estate known as Devadaha (देवदह) belonging to his own wife and own mother (later on this area was known as Deogan (देओगाँ) i. e. Govindapur and Jagatsinghpur region of Cuttack district.¹⁵⁵)
3. The regions near the bank of river Anoma—(अनोमा) This is Kodanda—(कोदण्ड) After-wards from Kesanagra it has become Kishan nagar. In this region on the bank of river Anoma (अनोमा) (Mahanadi (महानदी) Buddha cut off his hair with his sword, (pravalayudha) and put on the attire of an ascetic.

A small river in the foot of the Himalayas, now known as 'Aumi' cannot be identified with Anoma. (अनोमा) Because it is Anoma (An-Avam i. e. which is not a small one; so it is very great) or the Mahanadi¹⁵⁶ (महानदी) (i. e. Maha (महा)—great nadi—(नदी) (river).

In the 'Abidure Nidana' of Jataka regarding his asceticism Buddha predicts to Chandaka about his future that he would be as great as that river Anoma. So it is definitely the Mahanadi of Orissa. In course of time the river 'Anoma' (ANOMANADI) (अनोमानदी) was changed to Manada, (मानद) ¹⁵⁷ and then again

155. Jagatsinghpur was previously Hariharpur. Before that it was known as Haridravasana (हरिद्रावसन) which was situated in Kola or Koliya estate. (Vide p. 127, Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi). The old Devadaha became Deogan, and then it became Gobindpur. The Koladesha have become Kotha (कोठ) desha (देश) being annexed to Puri district.
156. Vide notes on Jataka (by Bhadanta Kausalyayana)
157. Ptolemy, in the 200 A D. had mentioned a place 'Sambala' in the bank of the river Manada. It has been proved that 'Sambala' is Sambalapur of Orissa and Manada is river Mahanadi. (Vide 'Orissare Bauddha Dharma'—Buddhism in Orissa, p. 36 by Orissa Sahitya Akademi).



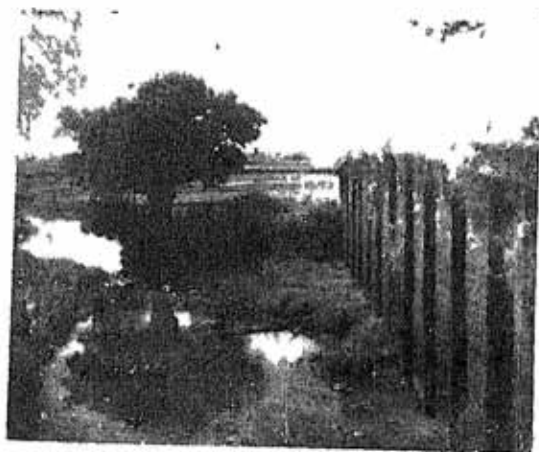
A View of river Rohiṇi near Vāṇi Vihār,
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

Plate—XXVII



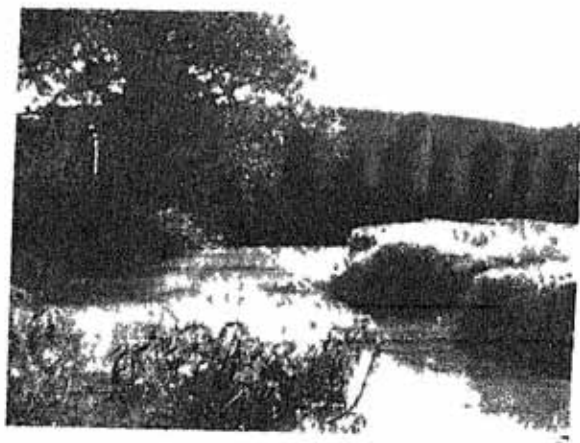
Another view of Rohiṇi river.

Plate—XXVIII



A very old bridge of stones which was built over river Rohini and now is seen in the corn fields.

Plate—XXIX



Another view of the said old bridge

Plate—XXX

it was called Mahanadi (महानदी). From Kapilavastu (Kapileswara) Buddha crossed the river Mahanadi and went to Magadha through Kendujhara of Orissa. That road can be seen even now.

5 FACTS ABOUT BAPPA MANGALA i. e. SEED SOWING CEREMONY :

In the Nidana Katha (निदान कथा) of the Jataka (जातक) and in many other old Buddhist literature it is written that the seed showing ceremony or 'Bappa Mangala' was celebrated by Suddhodan every year. That day the idols of gods were put in a Vimana (i. e. a carriage borne on men's shoulders) and they were worshipped and were carried in the well decorated streets. The people putting on new garments, garlands and sandal paste were accompanying the gods. After the ceremony was over, the king himself was tilling the land with golden plough. Then all other were celebrating the seed sowing ceremony. This is a true fact that Suddhodana was tilling his own land. That is, cultivation was one of his professions.¹⁵⁸ So during his meditation Buddha addressing his tongue said—"you have taken 3 years old scented rice. Why are you worried then ?" So Buddha was quite acquainted with paddy and paddy fields.¹⁵⁹

This seed-sowing ceremony is still celebrated in Orissa in the Aksaya Tritiya (i. e. 3rd day of the bright half of the month of Vaisakha (वैशाख) corresponding to the month of April-May). On this day the idols of gods are carried in the main streets, and garlanding and sandal pasting still persist. This festival still can be seen in Bhubaneswara and Kapileswara. Throughout Orissa this seed-sowing ceremony is in vogue, and from this day the cultivation with sowing of paddy starts.¹⁶⁰

158. Bhagawan Buddha, p. 114 by D. Kosambi.

159. P. 137. Abidure nidana (Jataka). Majjhima nikayamahāsachchaka sutta.

160. "Smakshipta Odiya Jnanakosa" (i. e. Concise Encyclopaedia Orissana). Part—I, pp. 142—146 (Published by the Utkal University.)

This festival is not seen in any other part of India. 161 Specially the Lembai region including the Kapileswara village contains vast areas of paddy fields.

The Sakya people very much liked the rice. So Buddha's father was named Suddhodana (सुद्धोदन) i. e, literally one who liked pure rice. Buddha's grandfather Sinhayana had five sons; and they were known as Amitodana (अमितोदन) i. e. who liked unmeasured rice. 162

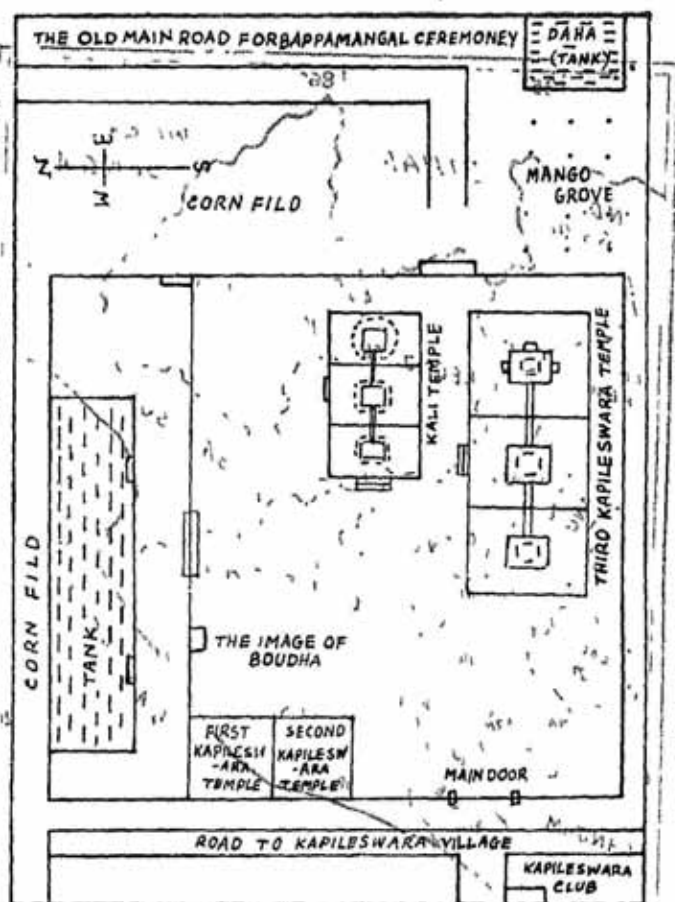
Dhautodana (धौतोदन) who liked washed rice,

Suklodana (शुक्लोदन) who longed for white rice and

Sukhodana (सुखोदन) who liked fine rice 163

Orissa is famous for rice. The Mahaprasada or rice offering to Lord Jagannatha and Lingaraja is famous in the world. Washed rice is a traditional and cultural heritage of the Oriyas. It is also given in the Jagannath Puja. The rice-offering was first of all adopted by Brahmadata in the Konakamana temple. It continued in that place till the Konarka temple was destroyed. This type of rites have come from the views of the Buddhist thought. This rite is still to be found in the temple of Kapileswara. So the seed-sowing ceremony was a peculiarity of Kalinga, and Suddhodana was a man of Kalinga.

-
161. 3rd day of the 2nd fortnight of the month of Vaishakha is Aksaya Tertiya in Jainism. From this day Rusabha deva drank the juice of sugarcane from 'Sreyansa' the king of Hastina for a year. So the kitchen of this king was become Akshyaya (Undecaying) (Vide Bratatithi nirnaya by Acharya Singhanani, Bharatiya Gyanapitha Kashi. p 29). But here Akshaya is meant for a fistful of rice. So it indicates the seed-sowing.
162. Mahavastu Amitodana appears as Amritodana, having immortal rice. Sn. com-1356. The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas. P. 13.
163. Nidan of the Jataka. (M. V. S. 1355. Rock hill) p. 13 Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas.



The plan of the old main road (Rajamarga) near the temple which still exists in the middle of the corn field and which was used for Bappamangala ceremony in real Kapilavastu (Kapilesvara).



Migration of the Sākyas from Lumbini to nine other regions including, Pārādip and Narasinghpur.

The old main road (Rajamarga) (राजमार्ग) near the temple still now remains in middle of the corn field for Bappamangal ceremony in real Kapilavastu (Kapileswara). There gods were taken in procession in vimans (विमान) (carriages) to the paddy sowing ceremony to Lembai (Lumbini)—before some years. Because these gods were owners of the entire cornfield of Lembai (Lumbini). In course of time as no tillable land was allotted for the temples, the ceremony ceased. Only memory of the ceremony remains in the village just to maintain the tradition. Even the landed properties surrounding the temple which was the palace of king Siddhodana have been taken into possession by others,

6. THE ADITYA CLAN OF BUDDHA :

Dharmananda Kosambi in his 'Bhagwan Buddha' has written—The Sakyas and Buddha belonged to Aditya gotra (clan). They were of solar origin. It has been assumed wrongly that nowhere the trace of Aditya clan had been found. But it is needless to say that the Sakyas belonged to the Aditya clan. Buddhadeva had told himself.

Adichcha nama gottena Sakiya nama jatiya

आदिच्चा नाम गीत्तेन साकिया नाम जातिया

Tamhakula pabbajitomhi na kame abhipatthayam.

तम्हाकुला पव्वजितोऽम्हि न कामे अभिपत्थयं

(Suttanipata—सुत्तनिपात)

I. e. 'I am a descendant of the Sun (Aditya) by clan, and a Sakya by birth. From that family I have gone out, having no longing for sensual desires'. This explanation he had given to Bimbisara, the emperor of Magadha.¹⁶⁴

164. Sn. 422-3. Mahavagga—pavvajjasutta—19. (पवज्जासुत) (P 330. Suttanipata). (सुत्तनिपात) P. 21, The life of Buddha by E. Thomas. P. 123, Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi.

Kosambi has repeatedly admitted that there was no difference of opinion about the fact that the Sakyas belonged to the Aditya clan. ¹⁶⁵

It is very amazing to note that still the Aditya clan can be seen in Orissa. The feudatory king of Narasinghpur state of Orissa and the Ksyatriyas of this areas belong to Aditya (आदित्य) clan. It is a very queer problem. They are notorious in the history as solar kings. The Banewara valley site of Narasinghpur is a place connected with Buddhism, and it contains the images of Prajna-paramita, (प्रज्ञापारमिता) Tara, (तारा) Buddhadeva, (The 9th incarnative figure of Bishnu) Padmapani (पद्मपाणि) Avalokiteswara etc. ¹⁶⁶ Due to Buddhist inclination the Narasinghpur kings were slain by Dahalasena (डाहलसेन), a southern king; and the dynasty continued only due to the pregnant queen. ¹⁶⁷ Many parts of Narasinghpur state are full of Buddhist sculptures. Due to the religious upset the Rahula (राहुल) group of Bauddhas ¹⁶⁸ are seen here as Shivaworshippers.

Another surprising fact is that the family priests of the Narasinghpur kings belong to the Kaundanya (कौण्डण्य) gotra (clan). It is known from the Jataka that the family priests of the Sakyas were Kaundanya by clan. ¹⁶⁹ The Narasinghpur kings brought their family priests with them when they settled in Narasinghpur.

Many did not accept the Narasinghpur kings as Aryans as their clan was not included in the Aryan list. It was told that

165. P. 124 & p. 423, Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi.

166. P. 32. Feudatory States of Orissa. Bengal Gazatteers by L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay. 1910, P. 204 Buddhism in Orissa.

167. 'Jhankar' (Oriya monthly)—Narsinghpur Itihasa (इतिहास) (History of Narasinghpur) by Padmasree Paramananda Acharya—(10th year).

168. P. 433, Bhagavan Buddha by Kosambi.

169. Kaundanya, he is a Brahmin and son of the family priest. (Sarbhanga Jataka (522) p. 22. The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.)

they were Suddhas (सुद्ध) [Sudas (सूद) and not Sudra (शुद्र)]. A caste 'Suda' सूद is seen in the Narasinghpur region, which is an amalgamation of the Aryan and the Dravidians. These Sudas are a martial race, ¹⁷⁰ but they are also cultivators. The chief of these 'Sudas' सूद, 'Badajena' बड़जेना was the military chief of the Narasinghapur state in the past, whose ancestors still continue as the leader of the Suda(सूद) caste sparsely living in the adjoining nine states ¹⁷¹ namely Narasinghapur, Baramba (बड़ाम्बा), Hindola, Angul, Talachera, Dasapalla, Khandapara, Nuagarha (नूआगड़) and Paradwipa (पाराद्विप) which is a little way off. Even the Suda women are war like in nature. When the military chief was slain in the warfield, his wife also led the army. These accounts can be read from the copper plates. These Sudas worship Buddhist images like Khamveswari (खम्बेश्वरी) and Simhanada (सिंहनाद.) They worship the family deity of the king 'Prabala'(प्रबला) (Prabalayudha-प्रबलायुध) in the dense forest, which is nothing but a sword in appearance.

This sword is placed in a dense forest, named Jaipur, near it, a hill stream named Khandadhua (खण्डाधुआ) is flowing. As the sword is washed in the same river and the water is carried to perform the autumn Puja, the river is named as Khandadhua (खण्डाधुआ)-[(Khanda-खण्ड) sword, dhua (धुआ-where washed). As a matter of fact this sword was the personal sword of Buddhadeva. It's name was Pravalayudha (प्रबलायुध). It's apical portion is broken, as it is too old. So two broken pieces together are kept in the

-
170. Sud सूद—(Suda—ghan)—(सूद—घण) A group of martial race. Biswakosa (Bengali). Suddha is another name of Buddha. The word Suda might had been derived from that (Lalitavistar, Nidan parivarta, Sachodana gatha,) (Jnanodadhim suddha mahannabhavm Suddha—Anindita—Buddha,) Prakrutivad Abhidhana.
171. The record in support of these names of states was produced before the ruling chief of Narasinghpur in connection with the case No 72. R. C. Miss, 1936. Still now one stupa of Sakyas stands at Paradwipa, in which the Bauddha image 'Lokanatha' is situated in perfect condition.

place of worship. In an altar of earth, this secret sword is worshipped by the Sakya Dehuris or worshippers.

The origin of the word Dehuri (देहुरी) is from [(Deha-body, Uri-(उरी)—to give up]-(Uri Krutyatmano deham) (उरी कृत्यात्मनो देहं) i. e. those who worship the memory or the remnants of the dead body. In the Buddhism many gods are transformed to goddesses. Likewise this Pravalayudha or the sword is also worshipped as a goddess and has been named Pravala (प्रबला) Devi.

The main worshipper or Bada Raulas (बड राउल)-(Rout)-(राउल) of this sword are the Sakya kings of the Aditya (आदित्य) clan. But they have become totally unable to change the earthen altar containing the sword into a permanent pucca one or a temple. Because of many a calamity the altar is in the same condition. Leave apart worship, even the appearance of the shadow of a Bramhin is also prohibited in this place. But this sword has been worshipped by all groups of people irrespective of caste or creed.

After cutting his long hair of the head, Buddha had handed over this sword to Chhandaka. After Suddhodana, due to religious repheavals, alongwith the Sakyas, this sword had to be taken to different places and at length it was brought to Narasinghpur. This is a proved historical truth.

Singhapur (सिंहपुर) of the 'Mahavansa' has subsequently become Narasingpur.

The Jaipur forest is 6 miles away from the capital of Narasinghpur. As it was taking a long time to bring the pot containing water after washing the sword, the kings tried to bring the sword to their palace, but failed. Once king Chutia (चुटिआ) Sen, in the beginning of 10th century tried to bring that secret sword with the honour of a Chakravarty (emperor). But after reaching the half way, some natural calamities occurred

and the sword was sent back to its original place the same night. People do not discuss this event openly (as it is so secret a thing) although it is a historical fact.

The place where from the sword was sent back is marked with a 'Dhauranga' (ढाउरंग) tree. And a reservoir named Badaraulia (बढराउलिया) named after Badaraula (बढराउल) or the main worshipper (i. e. king) was dug out and water pot is brought henceforth from that place. No more, water pot is brought from Jayapur.

The rite of Badaraulia is as follows. The Dehuri or the worshipper takes bath before the sun shine and fasts for the whole day. At the dead of night with a new pot he dips into the reservoir; then carefully brings back the water filled pot to the foot of the Dhauranga (ढाउरंग) tree and starts worship. He puts a replica of the sword carved in silver into the water pot. The pot is put in a container with lid and decorated with black flowers like 'Aparajita' (अपराजिता). Again the pot is covered with a jet black new cloth and is carried by two Dehuris. After mid night, this rite is performed very secretly. Then with a number of black umbrellas, (kalachhati) (कलाछति) silver flame containers with two, three, five and seven branched flames, different musical instruments with the honour of a Raja-Chakravarty the pot is brought in a procession to the capital, covering one mile of way. Thousands of people pay their homage offering beverage with bifitting frightened reverence. In the mid street of the capital the Dehuri performs rites with some aboriginal customs. As in the death rites, here water and milk (khira-nira) (खिर-निर) are offered to the pot. The military force of the king watch carefully the rites a little away standing from the place of worship. With folded hands, thousands of people watch the worship. Then the pot is carried and kept in the house of worship in a room, quite secretly on a tripod as can not be visible to any body directly. Then afterwards

the Dehuri alongwith his companions worship the pot as goddess Pravala (प्रबला). Here also the Bramhins are not allowed.

For centuries, this pot worship is connected with the autumnal 16 days puja rites of goddess Durga. In the month of Aswina (September, October) in the 8th day of the 1st fortnight, the goddess Durga is brought from the palace of the king with great pomp and grandeur and is kept in the house of worship without any offering. The goddess is kept till midnight like that. Her worshippers are Bramhins. After the pot is brought at midnight—the puja rites start. In addition, the sudas also worship Prajavati in the name of Jasovanti in a separate place. The rite contains Homa, (होम) Japa, (जप) Tarpana, (तर्पण) Puja (पूजा) and Bali (बलि). But the rite for the pot is different. In all the days, the Puja rites start early in the morning in both the places and finishes late at night. But the pot is immersed in the 9th day in the last part of the night before the day dawns. This resembles the death rites performed by the Hindus all over the country. In both the rites the same belief prevails—if some body meets this going—to-be-immersed materials on the way, his disaster is inevitable.

Afterwards in the 10th day goddess Durga meets the god Madhava (i. e. Jagannatha) and the Dussera festival is celebrated. This puja rites of the pot will one day marvel the whole world.

This curious pot-worship is described briefly below.
Transformation of the
worship of Mahamaya (महामाया)

Mahamaya or Mayadevi gave birth to Buddhadeva at the age of fifty one, which was an exceptional case. But while she was in the delivery room known as 'Antudishala' (अंतुडिशाला) (the meaning of Antudi can be defined—lower abdomen as it contains uterus. So giving hot application to it is done in the delivery room, hence the name 'Antudishala') Before taking the

first bathe after delivery, all of a sudden she breathed her last and became a female vampire. According to the colloquial birth-rites, after 7 days the 'Uthiari' (उठिआरि) or rising is done. The mother with child leaves the previous place, takes bathe and rests in a separate bed with separate heating arrangement till the 12th day after the delivery. Even if a woman after delivery before twelve days dies, she also becomes a vampire. But the woman who dies within seven days of the delivery becomes more dangerous and it becomes impossible to tolerate her evil-doings. The nurse-mother of the infant gets many evil dreams, and the infant suffers always and dies at last. The meaning of 'Pishachini' (पिशाचिनि) is the ghost who is hungry for flesh and has not attained salvation. It is a dangerous belief or truth that she takes the flesh of her own child and makes many noises of bad omen. Even if a pregnant woman dies without giving birth to the child, the uterus is cut open and the foetus is brought out. She becomes a ghost named 'Chiriguni' (चिरिगुणि). The evil doings of a Chiriguni in a graveyard is quite dangerous and some times the passerby dies out of fear to it. Still this (superstition ?) prevails.

Aunty Prajavati Gautami took care of the child, but from time to time the evil doings of the ghost of Mahamaya became intolerable. Suddhodana called for all the sorcerers, magicians and physicians etc. to get rid of the evil spirit of Mahamaya. But he could not get rid of the danger and spent four months like this. As he became impatient, he discussed the astrological position of the star Mula (मुला) i. e. to get rid of the evil doings and as Mahamaya had died in the 7th day of the first fortnight he arranged the puja of Mahamaya from the 8th day of Aswina, by making an image of Mahamaya. The worship started from 8th day as it was the day to get rid of the dangers, according to astrology. As Orissa was land of lions in the past, she was given a lion as her carrier. As she belonged to the ever youthful group, her worship was fixed for 16 days by

the worshippers. As there was devil worship in it, it was named as 'Tantra'. According to the devil-manner there was sacrifice of the buffalo and at night the image was bathed in blood of the sacrificial animals. Besides, many he-goats, rams and fowls were killed as sacrifice and fish, dry fish, and wine were given as offering. To please the evil spirit of Mahamaya king Suddhodana uttered.

'I know, after becoming an evil spirit (Chandi) due to ill fate, you are trying to kill the off-spring of my family. (Sadyobinashayashi Kopavati Kulani (Chandi) (सद्यो विनाशयसि कीपवती कुलानि) Now showing me favour, be peaceful to me and my child, remove all evil dreams. Remove all evil complications.

(Upashargah Shamamjanti, grahapidascha darunah,

उपसर्गा शमयान्ति ग्रहपीडाश्च दारुणः

Duhswapnancha, nruvirdrushtam Suswapna mupajayate,

दुः स्वप्नं च नृभिर्दृष्टं सुस्वप्नं मुपजायते

Balagrahavi bhutanam balanam shantikarakam.)

बाल ग्रहाभि भूतानां बालानां शान्तिकारकं

You have not attained salvation. Out of delusion, you have become upset with hunger. So as a tiger eats human beings, you have become desirous of eating the flesh of your own child (Kana Moksha drutan mohat pidyamana napi kshyudha. Manusha Manuja byaghra, Sabhilasha sutan prati). (कणमोक्षा द्रुतान् मोहात् पीडयमाना नपि क्षूधा । मानूषा मनूज व्याघ्र साभिलाषा सुतान् प्रति । (with reference to this, later on human sacrifice was started before the goddess and many mythological stories, were created about Sati and Parvati. But it cannot be true that such evil and nagative offerings were done for the divine and Saint like Sati or Parvati).

You are Mahamaya, you are knowledge of knowledge, you are intelligence of intelligents. But because of loss of memory, you have become a great demoness inspite of being a

great queen. (Mahavidya Mahamaya Mahamedha Maha Smruti, Mahamoha cha Bhavati, Mahadevi mahasuri.) (महाविद्या महामाया महामेधा महा स्मृति महामोहा च भवति महादेवी महासुरी) Queens are always called as 'Mahadevi' from time immemorial.

Oh Mahamaya I with your influence, keep alive the baby and be the cause of its existence. And don't draw me with the power of your evil spirit and put me in delusion. (Mahamaya pravavena Sansara Sthitkarini, Baladakrushya Mohaya Mahamaya Prajachhati). महामाया प्रभावेण संसार स्थितिकारिणी, बला दाकृष्य मोहाय महामाया प्रजच्छति Leave this child alive. I will celebrate your worship every year. And even I will celebrate your birth day for nine days from the first day of the bright fortnight of the month of Chaitra.

After the worship by Suddhodana, the evil spirit of Mahamaya got pacified. Afterwards this worship spread in to general Buddhists. Basing Mahamaya, many different evil spirits with different names were worshipped in Kalinga. After Ashoka, this worship became more prevalent, but gradually had its decline. Out of the immorality of the 'Tantra' Buddhism had its end. King Suratha, the 9th king of the Chaitra dynasty in Kalinga in 1st century B. C. was banished by the Kolas, the same clan, Buddha's maternal uncle belonged to (Kola bidhwansinah Tatha, Hrutaswamyah Sa bhupatih, Ekaki hayamaruhya Jagma gahanam Banam) कोला बिध्व सितः तथा हूतस्वाम्यः स भुपतिः । एकाकी हय मारुह्य जगाम गहनं वनं. He received instructions from Medha, a Buddhist Tantric scholar in the jungle to perform the worship of Mahamaya. Then he worshipped Mahamaya for three years and got back his kingdom. (Ebam Samaradhayato Stribhirbarshai-rjatatmanoha, XXAtracheba nijamrajyam hruta shatru balem balat). एव* समाराधयतो स्त्रिभिर्बर्षै र्यतात्मनोः × × अत्र चैव निजं राज्यं हूत शत्रू बल बलात् । But after he returned back to his kingdom, Buddhism was toally uprooted. So taking advices from the exponents of religion, he

built an image of Durga and the Durga puja became wide spread in India (Purva, Chaitrabansa Samudbhabam Suratho namaraja bhut). पूर्व चैत्रव'श समुद्भवम् सुरथो नाम राजा भुत् । He changed queen Mahamaya into Mahamaya Durga (Durgayei Durga Parayei). (दुर्गायै दुर्गपारायै). Out of the sacrifice of the buffalo, the legend of Mahishashura was adopted. The adoption of Mahamaya (i. e. Durga's incarnation) Mahamaya in the 1st chapter, Durga in the middle chapter and Gauri in the last chapter in the Chandi (Sapta-shati) was done in order to uproot the influence and worship of Mahamaya, the queen of Suddhodana. Otherwise the wife of the great Yogi Shiva could not have taken flesh and drunken blood.

Mahamaya, the princess of the Kolas was a beauty par excellence.

Now a days, even the Kola women are beautiful to look at. So in the invocation to Durga, (दुर्गा) she has been described to be a very beautiful (Surupini)(सुरूपिणी) golden coloured (Subarna barnavam) (सुवर्ण वर्णाभिः) sweet smiled, with all good signs in the boby, a Bala (बाला) or youthful Maiden (as she had not given birth to) staying with young maidens, with pearl neckleces, being revered by the learned men and fond of her retinues (Charuhasini (चारुहासिनी), Sarvalakshanasampanna (सर्वलक्षण सम्पन्ना), bala (बाला), Kumarivischsevitam (कुमारीभिश्च सेविताः), Muktadamalasatkantham (मुक्तादामल सत्कण्ठा), munivihstutipathakaih (मुनिभिः स्तुति पाठकै). (This is proved from the book, Durgotsaba Chandika, by Bardhan Rajguru Mahapatra and other books on Durgapuja.)

Besides, if some body goes through the main portion of the invocation, one finds the words, which clearly mention that it was written in order to get rid of the danger of the evil spirit of Mahamaya, (Uttishtha Purishi, Kim Swapishi, bhayam-

me samupasthitam) (उत्तिष्ठ पुरुषि किं स्वपिसि भयमे समुपस्थितम्) Oh Devi, awake, give up your evil ways, you cannot recognise your husband, son out of delusive sleep; so I am afraid, give me strength, give me peace etc.

Besides some other renderings are there to save the Bramhin religion; (Dharmadwisham, Mahamayeti, Jam bhavan, hantu bramhana Mudyatam). (धर्मद्विषां महामायेति यां भवान् हन्तु, ब्रह्माण मुद्यतां). It is imagined and described in such a manner that it is difficult to penetrate into it. But it is true that from the very beginning there is Tantric thoughts in the Buddhism. So Mahamaya turning into a vampire; king Suratha getting his kingdom back after worshipping Mahamaya as Durga and advent of Durga and her followers in the religious arena, all are nothing but naked truths. So along with the worship of Pravalayudha (goddess Pravala) or the sword, all other rituals of the Sakyas are very much historical. Besides as a whole the rites and rituals of worship of the sakyas are like the worship of aboriginal people. It had been proved that the Sakyas were a hybrid race of Dravidians and Aryans.¹⁷² It is assumed that the origin of Suda (सुद) is either from Sankhya (सांख्य) leading to Sakya (साक्य) and then Suda or from Suddha of Suddhodana or from Buddha. These Sudas are also given the title 'Aruka' (आरुक). Dhanwantari Aruka, the first came to this region with the then king. So from the Gotra (clan) Adichcha, (आदिच्चा), this Aruka (आरुक) had been formed.

Many Kseyatriya families of Narasinghpur still belong to the Aditya (आदित्य) clan. Besides houses named 'Kalua कालुआ

172: Non-Aryan customs may have survived among these peoples. The names of Sakya villages have largely a most non-Aryan appearance: x x x One of these is the story of daughter of the Sakyaprinces marrying their sisters. (That is daughter of the maternal uncle): P. 23, The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.

'Ghara' (घर) are seen in the Suda (सूद) region which are accessible to any body and these houses are perhaps named after 'Kalam', (कालं) the teacher of Buddha. (Alarakalama)

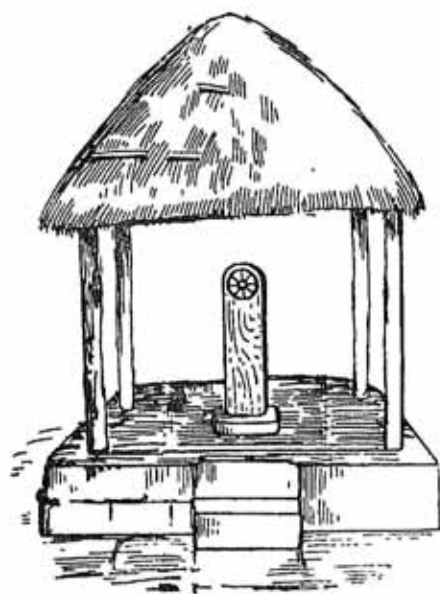
These Sudas (सूद) belonged to the Aditya (आदित्य) clan, like the Kshyatriyas, and the king of that region. But some of them have changed their gotra due to the change in the family priests and compulsion of the king. But some still have retained the clan 'Aditya'. Their village diety is known as 'Dharmasuni' (धर्मसूणि) which is perhaps the wrong usage of 'Dharma Saranam' (धर्मशरण) ¹⁷³. Some of the Sudas now have adopted 'Surya' gotra (clan) i. e. a modified form of Aditya clan. So still the Sakyas can be seen in Orissa. The complete extinction of the Sakyas is quite erroneous and baseless. ¹⁷⁴

A unique Buddha image was discovered by me in 1942 from the Baneswara valley region of Narasinghpur Ex-state. This is the 9th incarnative figure of Vishnu. I don't know whether this type of image has been obtained from anywhere else. ¹⁷⁵

173. A village 'Ullasa kota' is situated near the town of Narsinghpur, where this deity 'Dharmasuni' can be seen.

174. There is no historical authenticity of the fact that Vidudabha, the emperor of Kosala destroyed the Sakyas, as described in the Pali traditional works. (The real fact is that, only to prove the genuineness of the artificial birth place of Buddha as the real one, this type of fictitious story had been fabricated—'author') (Vide-History of Ancient India, pp. 90-91 by Dr R. S. Tripathy). See p. 38, The Early History of India by V. A. Smith.

175. The image is surrounded by such Brahminical deities as Varun, Kubera, Indra and Isan, and so, it appears to have been conceived as the incarnation of Bisnu. (P. 204, Buddhism in Orissa, Baneswara—P. 5).



The sketch of the village deity which is known as
Dharmasuni is perhaps the wrong usage of
Dharmasaranam. It is in Ullāsakota which
is situated near the town of Narsinghpur
(Ex-state), Cuttack,



This is Buddha's image, the 9th incarnate figure of Vishnu, from Bāneswara nāsi, Narsinghpur (Ex-state), Orissa (This is the only figure so far discovered in the whole World with the figures of different deities like Indra, Baruṇa, Kuber, Yama & Nairuta etc on both the sides.)

(It is now in the Orissa museum at Bhubaneswar.)

Plate—XXXIV

Some important events in the history of Orissa relating to the Sakyas.

Date.	Events.
225 B. C.—	Kalinga became independent after the death of Asoka in 232 B. C. The fishermen dynasty migrated to the coastal area.
192-170 B. C.—	Kharavela became the emperor of India. He brought back the Jinasana, the seat on which Buddha meditated, from Magadha. People were in immense joviality during his reign.
69 B. C.—	Suratha, the 9th king of Chaitra dynasty was completely defeated by the Kolas. He went to the hermit 'Medhas' in the Maitreya Vana (forest) and worshipped Mahamaya (Durga, Chandi). The Chaitra dynasty extincted after Suratha.
54 B. C.—	The reign of Bhoja or Bhoumakar dynasty in Orissa. Six queens of this dynasty also reigned.
129 A. D.—	Kolas became quite peaceful. The Buddheswara of Bhubaneswara city was established.
140 A. D.—	Kolas occupied whole of Kalinga. But as the Sakyas were strong enough, only Buddhism existed at Lumbini.
450 A. D.—	Kolas became quite powerful during their 300 years of reign. Kalinga was known as the Kola Empire due to them. The Sakyan princes went to the southern part and established the Bijayapur (Jaypore-Orissa) kingdom. The Sakyan citizens went to the coastal

Date.	Events.
480 A. D.—	<p>area and settled at Kujanga of the present time.</p> <p>The Buddhist sculpture and architecture were completely destroyed from the Kapilavastu region. The Asokan pillar containing the relics of Buddha was also destroyed. With the help of the Mallas, and under the leadership of Om Debaputra Bhikshyu SANKASA the Buddhist monks took away one copy of the birth plate of Buddha and the earthen urn found inside the pillar, to distant Himalayan region. Thus they preserved the memorials of Buddha there.</p>
484 A. D.—	<p>The pillar of Konakamana was destroyed. As it was impossible, the Buddhists could not take the statue of Konakamana to the Himalayan region, but took a copy of the inscription and the image of Mayadevi to the Himalayan region.</p>
490 A. D.—	<p>Ranakesari of the Soma dynasty of South Kosala (Kalinga) attacked the Kola kingdom from the region of Binitapur. The Kolas were defeated and fled to the southern region. Some of these Kolas reigned over the Kongada kingdom under the Sailodbhava dynasty and at length became extinct. A large number of these Kolas inhabited the bordering forest-tracts and took recourse to agriculture.</p>

Date	Events
500 A. D.—	The beginning of the reign of the 'Soma' dynasty.
520 A. D.—	The Soma kings became quite powerful.
556 A. D.—	The Bhaskaresvara lingam was installed taking a portion from the Asokan pillar. The Kapileswara lingam, the 3rd was installed in the empty place, where the relics of Buddha were present. But the previous worshippers, the Mallas; continued to be the worshippers. From this period the name of Kapilavastu was changed into Kapileswara, and the Buddhist fame was completely extincted out from this place.
596 A. D.—	Kolavati, the princess of the Kolas become the queen of Yajati, the Soma king and established the Brahmeswara temple and the foundation of the Lingaraj temple started.
638 A. D.—	Hiuen Tsiang came to Kalinga. He was completely silent about the Buddhist culture of Tosali, as it was completely demolished at the time of his arrival. He wrote about the Buddhist arts and sculpture at Konakamana port (Charitra port).
640 A. D.—	The Dhivara dynasty left the Kujanga area (of the present time) and settled at the Tamralipta port. But some of them were left at Kujanga.
720 A. D.—	The Buddhist sculpture was destroyed from the Konakamana region. Only the image of Konakamana was left. It was

Date

Events

- worshipped afterwards as the Sun God, although it was a statue of Buddha of Bhumisparsa Mudra. Purandara Kesari, the emperor destroyed the stupa and built a temple there. Henceforth the place became a citadel of Sun worshippers.
- 830 A. D.— The Sakyas who settled in the south had an internal conflict led by two opponent brothers Dharma Sena, the elder one and Vikram Sena, the younger one. The younger brother with his family priest Kaundanya Lalita Dasha established an Estate out of Baudha kingdom near the Mahanadi river at Baneswara nasi. The Sakyas heard about it and settled in 9 Estates adjacent to this region. They live in these 9 estates uptill now. The name of the Estate of the Sakyas became Narasinghpur state afterwards.
- 1505 A. D.— The Buddhist religion was completely extincted out from Kalinga during the reign of prataprudra Deva, the Gajapati emperor of Orissa. Only the Sakyas retained it incognito.
- 1645 A. D.— In 1245-56, Gajapati Narasingh Deva built a world famous temple at Konarak for the first time destroying the temple of Purandara Kesari. But this great temple also had a tragic demolition and the image of Konakamana was brought to the premises of the Puri temple and was worshipped there.

7. FACTS ABOUT MAJJHIMA DESHA :

It has been described in the Jataka—

Buddha had told himself—he had taken birth in the Majjhima desha of Jambu dwipa.

This Majjhima desha belongs to the middle region of India. But the place, which has been ascertained as the birth place of Buddha, is not Majjhima Desha or middle region on any account. 176

The middle region of Jambu dwipa or India is limited by the Vindhya range. So the Madhya pradesha is now-a-days called the middle region of India. When the erstwhile Kalinga (the present Orissa) comes to one's view, it spontaneously comes to one's mind that Kalinga once stretched to a great extent into other regions. The whole of the Bastar state, Rayagarha, Ratanpur, Jashapur, Bilaspur etc. which now belong to Madhya Pradesh were pure Oriya regions, and parts of Orissa. Still now lakhs of Oriyas reside there. So when Kapilavastu is said to be in the middle region of India, it is quite evident that it was in Kalinga.

The foot of the Himalayas cannot be the Majjhima desha or middle region of India. Majjhima desha that has been described in Jataka must be an interpolation. So it is quite evident that Buddhadeva was born in Orissa.

8. FACT ABOUT JINASANA : (जिनासन)

Jinasana (जिनासन), the seat which the Nanda kings had taken to Magadha, had been brought back by Kharavela with great reverence to Kalinga in 12th year of his reign. 177 In this respect, the fact that the Jina, to whom the seat belonged as is told to be

176. P. 29, The life of Buddha by E. Thomas.

177. Barasame chvasse x x Nandaraja nltam Kalingam jinasanam Anga magadhato Kalingam aneti. (Inscription of Kharavela, p. 35. 'Old Brahmi Inscription' by B. M. Barua. बारसमे च बस्से × × नन्दराज नीतं कालिङ्गं जिनासनं अंगं मगधतो कलिङ्गं आनेति ।

the chief of the Jainism is not correct, because Buddha was also known as Jina. Kharavela had a secular view of all the religions. So the seat of Jina of Buddha. ¹⁷⁸ Which was brought by the merchants Tapusa and Bhallika after his renunciation had been worshipped by the people of Kalinga with great respect. The Nanda kings reigned in Magadha before Asoka, and after the demise of Brahmadutta, the emperor of Kalinga. They were the followers of Brahmanism. So to check the spread of Buddhism they forcibly seized this seat, and took it to Magadha. Even the Nanda dynasty was extinct, Kharavela recovered it after getting informations about it. But as a matter of fact during the reign of Saivas this Jinasana was kept hidden somewhere. It is a doubtful fact that Kharavela was a jaina. ¹⁷⁹

But from this incident of Jinasana it is quit evident that Buddhadeva was born in Orissa.

9. FACTS ABOUT THE MARRIAGE OF BUDDHA :

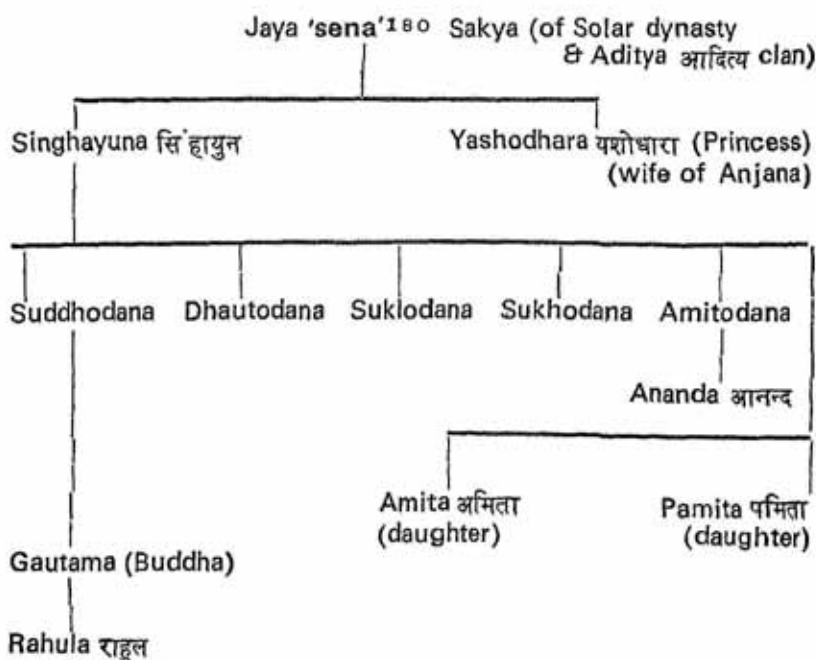
Buddhadeva married to the daughter of his maternal uncle. This was a custom only confined to Kalinga. Still it is in vogue in the southern part of Orissa, although largely this custom had been abolished. It is well-known to every one that many Oriya kings and Kshatriyas are used to get married to the daughters of their maternal uncles. This is an age-old custom of

178. Jina charita—जिन चरित (A Life of Buddha) JPTS-1904. Paliverses Ed. and tr by W. H D Rouse, Samanta Bhadro Bhagavan Marajit Lokajit Jinah. समन्त भद्रो भगवान् मारजित् लोकजित् जिनः (अमरकोष) (Amara Kosa). Jinam sahasramsū mivabhra muktam जिनं सहस्रांशु मिवाम् मुक्तं × × × srutwa imam vyakaranam jina-sya × × शुत्वा इमं व्याकरणं जिनस्य (Lalita Vistara : canto 24)
- 179 The inscription of Kharavela begins thus नमो अरहन्तानं नमो सब्ब सिद्धानं "Namo Arahantanam—Namo savva siddhanam". Basing this Sri Rajendralal Mitra has proved it to have belonged to the jaina formula. But the usage of 'Arahata' and 'Siddha' is also found profusely in the Buddhist literature. Regarding this "The milinda—panha" can be seen. p. 103, The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.

the priests of the temple of Jagannatha. Even this custom is seen among the Karans and Brahmins to some extent.

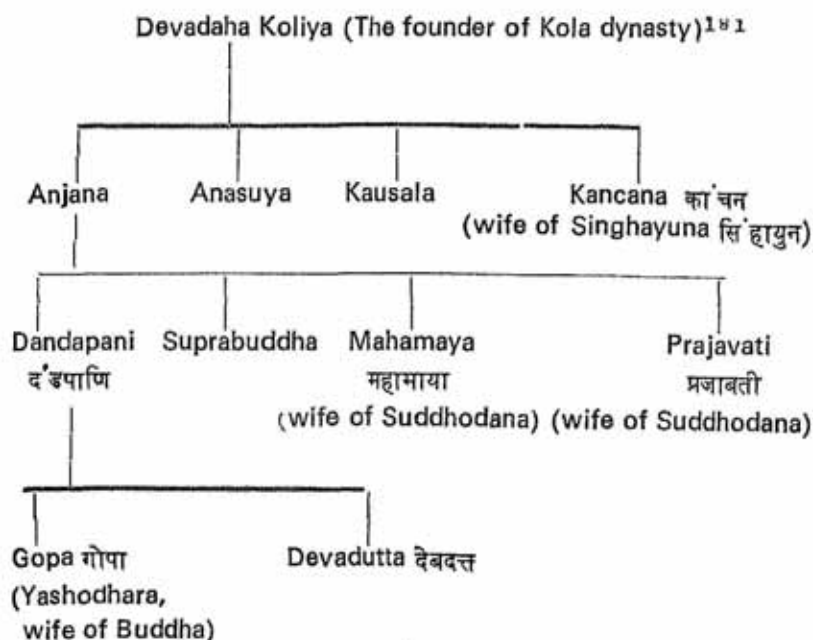
The genealogical tables of the paternal and maternal families of Buddhadeva are as follows as inferred by the eminent historians.

I. Genealogical Table of the Paternal family of Buddha :



180. In the first few generations of the royal dynasty of Narasinghpur the rulers belonged to the Aditya clan, also had the title of 'sena'. Vide the 'Jhankara' 10th year—'Narasinghpura Itihasa' (History of Narasinghpur) by Padmashri Paramananda Acharya.

II. Genealogical Table of the Maternal family of Buddha :



From these tables it is quite evident that Buddhadeva's wife Gopa was the daughter of the brother-in-law (Dandapani) of Siddhodana. So Buddha married the daughter of his maternal uncle. But these genealogical tables were taken to be defective by some Bengali historians who argued as follows—

181 As described in the chandi—'Kola vidhwansinah tatha'. कोला विध्वंसिनः तथा । The people of this lineage were opponents of Suratha of Chaitra dynasty of Kalinga. (Vide Utkal Itihasa 'The History of Utkala' by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra, P. 37.)

“We don't accept always this genealogical table discovered by the western authorities as authoritative. It is quite immoral on the part of a Hindu to marry his maternal uncle's daughter. As Suddhodana was a Hindu and follower of Brahmanism, could he establish such a relation ¹⁸² ?”

But as a matter of fact there is much similarity in the customs of Orissa and of the south. It is quite evident from the history that the princesses of southern India quite often married the emperors of Orissa. But the Bengali customs are different from those of Orissa in this respect. So it is quite natural that these old “Bengali pandits” were ignorant of this type of marriage.

Besides, the interchange of each other's sister for marriage is quite common in Orissa. This was also in vogue among the Sakyas.¹⁸³ Yasodhara sister of Singhayuna, a Sakya married Anjana अंजन of Kola lineage, and on the other hand, Kancana, कंचन sister of Anjana married Singhayuna सिंहायुन. So from this point of view Buddha belonged to Kalinga. And also there are many proofs in Orissa, regarding the region of the Sakyas and fact about the last phase of their genealogy. It has been told before that the Sakyas are still to be found in the Narasinghpur Ex-state of Orissa.

Some assume the Kolas to be of solar origin; but it is not correct. They belong to the lunar dynasty. The son of ‘Akrida’, अक्रिड who belonged to the Puru dynasty, was known as ‘Kola’¹⁸⁴. They were the residents of Kalinga. When Kolas were

182. Vide—Prithivira Itihasa, (Bengali). (History of the world) vol. V—India. p. 403 by Durgadas Lahidi.

183. Thus the succession of the Sakyas and the Koliyas, making inter marriages with one another came down to king Sinhayuna. (PP: 24-26, The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas).

184. Vide the word ‘Kola’ from Hindi Subda Sagara हिन्दि शब्द सागर (Lexicon).

mighty and powerful, the occupied many parts of Kalinga. Sometimes the Kola region was referred to as Kalinga¹⁸⁵.

Even Kolavati the mother of Udyota Keshari (an emperor of Soma dynasty in Orissa), was the founder of the temple of Brahmaswara, and placed a stone inscription was a princes of 'Kola dynasty'. Besides it is described that Suratha, the king of Chaitra dynasty was dethroned by the Kolas¹⁸⁶.

These Kolas are found in large numbers in twelve different regions of Orissa, Sambalpur, Bamanda, Pallahada, Redhakhol, Athamallik, Talcher, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Angul, Khandapara, Daspalla and Narasinghpur. The physical features and the way of life of these Kolas are exactly identical with those Kolas, referred to by Prof. Thomas in his book 'The Life of Buddha' (pp 94—95). The Kolas previously a war-like race of Kalinga have taken recourse to agriculture at present.

So, from these points it can be informed that both the Sakyas and the Kolas were the residents of Kalinga.

10. THE FACTS ABOUT THE FIRST TWO BUDDHISTS TAPUSA AND BHALLIKA :

It is written in the Santike Nidana of the Jataka and the Mahabagga of Vinaya Pitaka¹⁸⁷—

“Tena Kho pana samayena Tapussa Bhallika Banija

तेन खो पन समयेन तपुस्स भल्लिका बाणिजा

Ukkala tam desam addhana maggappatipanna honti.”

उक्कला तं देशं अद्धानं मग्गप्पतिपन्ना होन्ति ।

185. Kola, —(a) the ancient country of Kalinga. Vide—Purnachandra Bhasakosha (Lexicon) P. 1804. (b) of the country of the Kalingas—vide—Sanskrit English Dictionary V. S. Apte, P. 165. and Monier Williams Sanskrit Dictionary.

186. Suratha was the 9th & last king of Chaitra dynasty in Kalinga. Vide—Utkal Itihasa, P. 37, (i. e. History of Orissa) by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra.

187. Rajayatana Katha, राजायतन कथा p. 5, (The Mahavagga, Pali Publication Board).

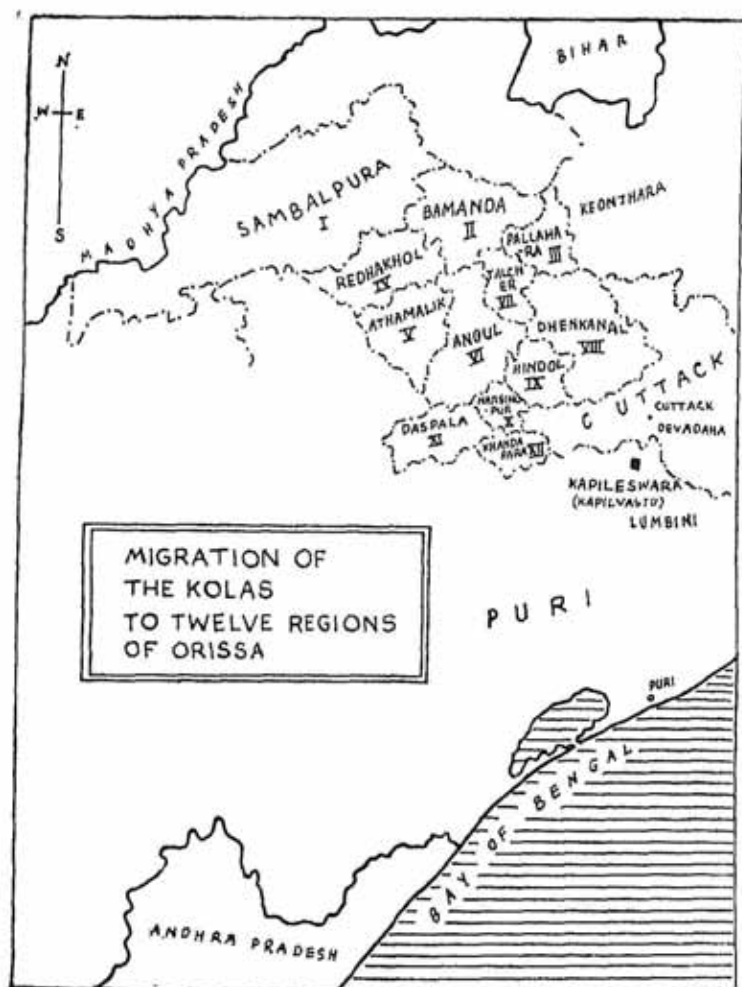
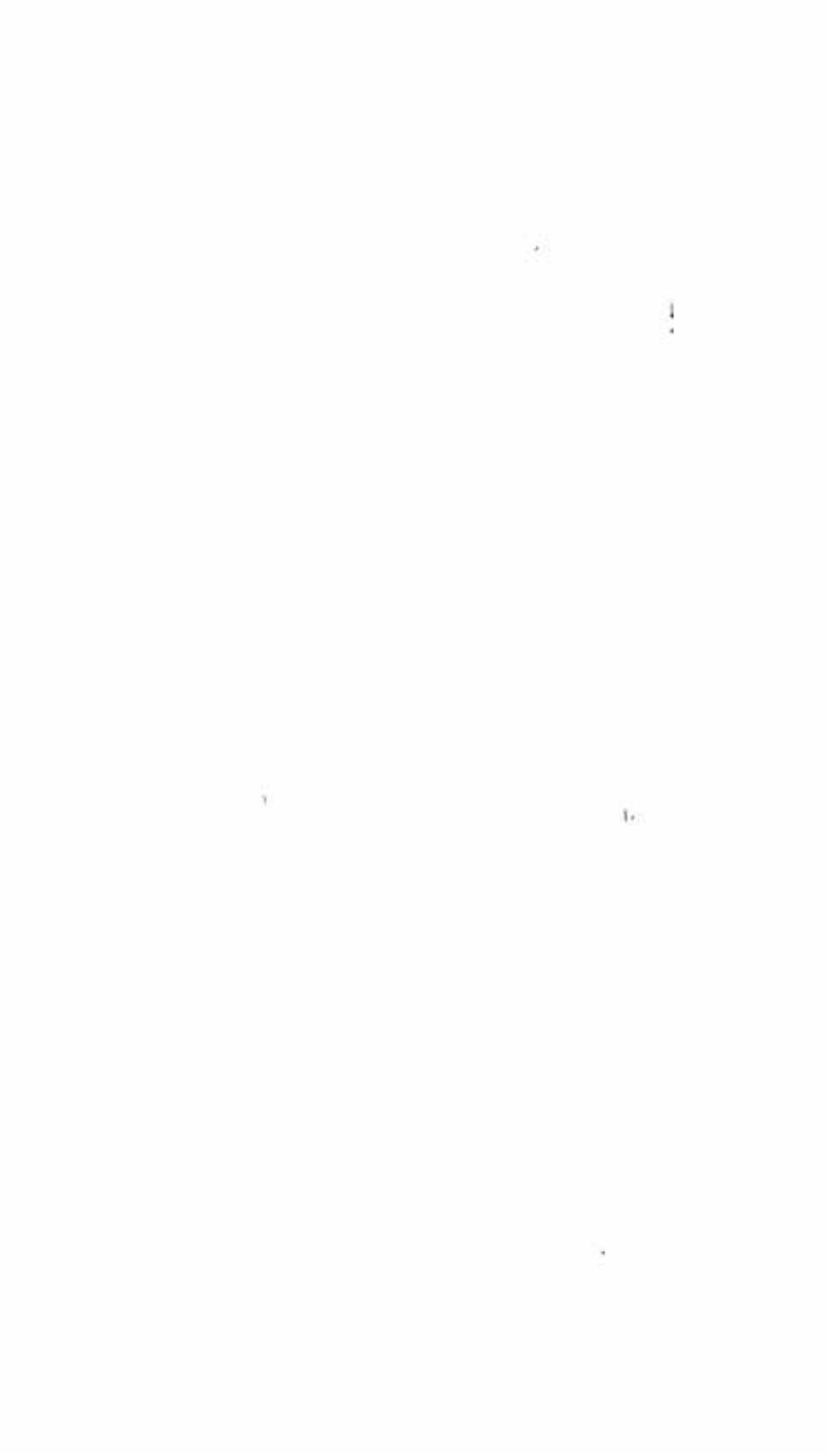


Plate XXXV



i. e. "At the end of the four (or seven) weeks, two merchants Tapussa and Bhalika came travelling from Ukkala (Orissa) and being warned by a divinity they approached Buddha, and offered him rice and honey cakes¹⁸⁸." (Bhagava patigganhatu mantham cha madhupindakam cha X X paribhunjja¹⁸⁹, भगवा पति गन्हातु मन्यं च मधुपिण्डकं च X X X परिभुज ।

In the whole world the persons who for the first time accepted Buddhism were the two merchants of Orissa Tapussa and Bhalika, and their followers¹⁹⁰. They met Buddha in the Uruvela forest, while they were going for their

188. P. 85, The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.

189. Rajayatana Katha P. 6. Mantha-मथ A kind of drink. Roasting of Saktu सक्तु (Jabachurna i. e. Barley) with ghee, juice of pomegranate (dalimba) and sweet (sugar, molasses, etc.) are stirred together with cold water and strained. It will not be so thick or so watery. Its action is to give strength readily, to remove thirst and fatigue.
"Saktubhih sarpisabhyaktaih sitavaripariplutaih
Natyaccho nati sandrascha 'MANTHA' ityabhidhiyate".

सक्तुभिः सर्पिषाम्यक्तैः शीतवारि परिल्पुतैः ।

नात्यद्धो नाति सान्द्रश्चा मथ इत्यभिधीयते ।

(Raja-Nirghanta & Bhavaprakasa), राजनिर्घण्ट-भावप्रकाश Madhupindakam—Arisapitha, मधुपिण्डकं—आरिसापिठा (A kind of cake.) A lump of honied or sweet food.

190. Atha Kho Tapussa Bhalika banija Bhagavantam Eta dabochum—
"Bhagavantam saranam gacchama dhammam cha. Upasake no Bhagava dharetu ajjatagge panupete saranam gate. (P. 6, Rajayatana Katha ; (Tapusa Bhalika Parivarta. 24 canto. Lalitavistara).

अथ खो तपुस भल्लिका बाणिजा भगवन्तं एत दबो च—भगवन्तं शरणं गच्छाम धम्मं च । उपासके नो भगवा धारेतु अज्जतग्गे पणुपेते सरणं गते । (रजायतनकथा) तौ भ्रातरौसार्धं सहायकै स्तोः । बुद्धं च धर्मं शरणं प्रपन्नाः ।

trade with their merchandise in five hundred bullock carts¹⁹¹. At that time Buddha, after attaining enlightenment, was in a starving condition in that lonely forest¹⁹². Still his body was looking quite handsome. Tapussa and Bhallika, both identified him. After enlightenment Buddha first of all accepted food from these two merchant brothers. And they embraced the new religious thought preached by Buddha. ¹⁹³

These two Orissan merchant brothers first of all fed Buddha after his enlightenment, and they also embraced Buddhism first of all. This is only possible in case of persons belonging to the same area or region. Besides Buddha also went in their cart to the Mrugadava forest of Varanasi बाराणसी (Saranatha), सारनाथ and while these merchants were on the way back from Hastina, Buddha came with them to Rajagriha (राजगृह). All these things indicate that Buddha and these two merchants belonged to one region i. e. Kalinga (Orissa). ¹⁹⁴ Buddhadeva had given his teachings in Pali पालि language. It is known that the then language of Kalinga was Pali. ¹⁹⁵ The stone inscription of Kharavela was written in Pali, and that was the only edict carved in Pali language. So these points indicate that Buddha was born in Kalinga.

191. Tapasu Bhallika nama ukkalajanapada dwe banija panchahi sakata sate hi gacchanta. Jatak-i-80.

तपसु भल्लिक नामा उक्कल जनपदा द्वे बणिजा पाचहि शकट शते हि गच्छन्त ।
जातक ।

192. Ratrim diva sapt na cannapanam. (Lalitavistara; C. 24.)

रात्रि दिवा सप्त न चान्नपान ।

193. Orissare Bauddha Dharma (Buddhism in Orissa) by Orissa Sahitya Akademy.

194. The Light of Asia by Sir Edwin Arnold, Book the seventh, pp. 113-119.

(Proffe ; Holdenberg (A. B. H. Record) 1879.

195. (History of the Oriya Literature by Dr M. Mansinha, p. 61.)

11. FACTS ABOUT KONAKAMANA AND MAYADEVI

कोणाकमन

मायादेवी

It had been told before that the statue of Buddha, which was once worshipped by the people of Kalinga as Konakamana, and was established in the international port Charitra in the middle region of Kalinga, can still be seen now as 'Konarka Deva' in the 'Indra temple' inside the premises of the Jagannatha temple. This statue had been installed by the emperor of Kalinga, Brahmadutta. Irrespective of caste and creed, people were taking the offered rice from one plate in the temple, where this statue had been installed.

In the south western direction of this statue the image of Mayadevi मायादेवी (Mother of Buddha who was famous as Adimata Mahamaya (आदिमाता महामाया) was worshipped. This was also installed by Brahmadutta. A temple was built for Mayadevi replacing the stupa. The ruin of this temple can be seen now. But the image of Mayadevi (मायादेवी) is missing. In Charitra, the famous port, Buddhadeva and his mother were revered, and attracted the notice of the people.¹⁹⁶

The stupa of Konakamana was a little one. So Asoka doubled this, six years after conquering Kalinga, and 12 years after the victory of Kalinga he visited the birth place of Buddha, and visited this stupa. During the ravage of the Buddhism, the image of Mayadevi, the mother of Buddha, and a copy of the inscription of Konakamana were sent to the dense forest region. Afterwards the original inscription was destroyed (?). But the image of Konakamana could not be transferred. The tall Buddhist temples seen by Hiuen Tsiang were also destroyed. Afterwards

196. P. 39, Bishanswarup's 'Konarka', Mahavagga P. 4 (Konakamano Konagamana bhagava udapadi)

महावग्ग-कोणाकमनो कोनागमनो भगवा उदपादि

P. 267, Konarka by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra.

Konakamana was worshipped by the Hindus as Konarka. It is quite evident that Buddhadeva belonged to the Solar dynasty. So his image was worshipped as Sun God. This is identified from the names of Buddha—'Adityabandhu' and 'Arkabandhu'¹⁹⁷.

Particularly the sun should not remain among the images of 'Navagraha' (i. e. Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu & Ketu), in the door of that temple where the Sun is worshipped Himself. Because it is told in the sacred treatise that :

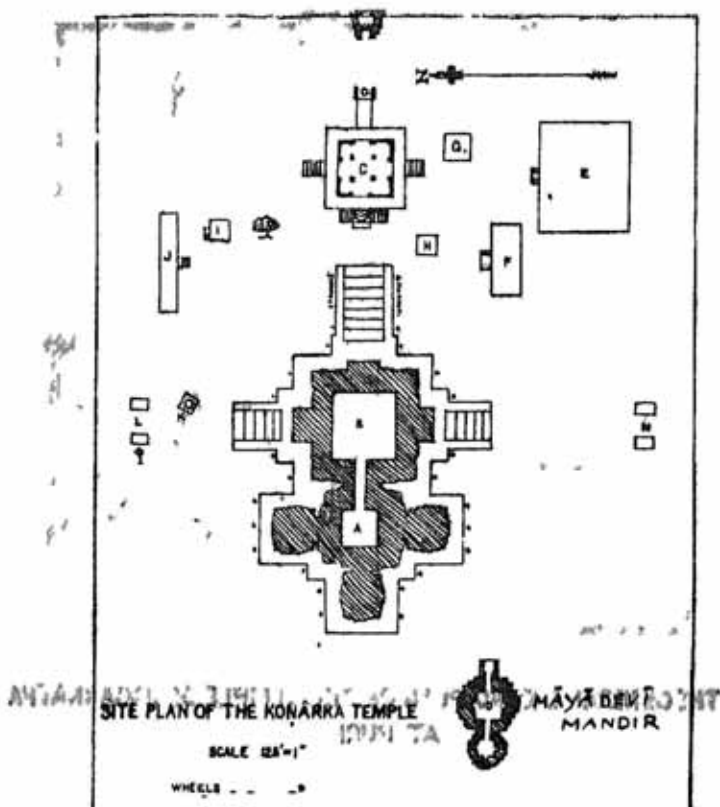
Yavannadiyatecharghyam Bhaskaraya vidhanatah
यावन्नदियते चार्घ्यं भास्कराय विधानतः
tavannapujayed Bisnum Sankaram ba Sureswarim¹⁹⁸.
तावन्नपूजयेद् विष्णुं शंकरं वा सुरेश्वरी ।

It means, whenever, according to rule, respectful offering is not made to the Sun, with the other 8 planets, then Vishnu, Shiva and Durga (Goddess) cannot be worshipped. But as Navagrahas (i. e. nine planets) including the Sun are on the doorway, it clearly indicates that the image inside was Vishnu instead of Sun Himself, and it should be noted here that Buddha is an incarnation of Vishnu.

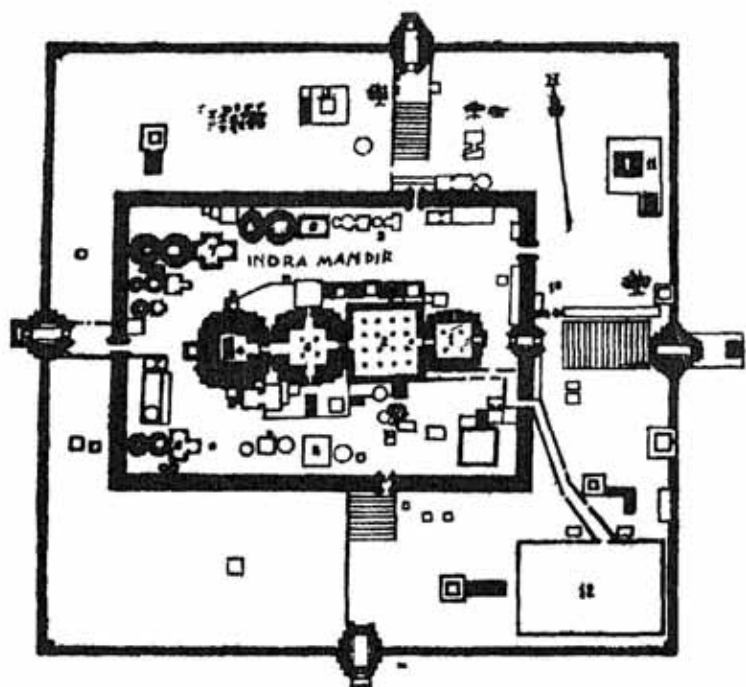
In these circumstances as the Buddha is considered as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, after 1100 years during the 8th century A. D., king Purandara Keshari of Soma dynasty rebuilt

197. Buddha's title 'Adityabandhu', आदित्यबन्धु 'Kinsman of the Sun' is also an unfortunate fact for the Sunmyth, even if it is translated with Kern 'a sort of Sun'. It is so evidently a part of the family legend, which makes the Sakyas, like many other noble Indian families, belong to the solar race. (P. 217, The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.)

198. Durgocchava chandrika इगोत्छव चन्द्रिका by Bardhana Rajaguru Mahapatra, बर्द्धन राजगुरु महापात्र 16th century A. D.



The Mayādevī Temple inside the premises of the Konārka Temple.



**THE GENERAL GROUND PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF JAGANNĀTHA
AT PURI**

8-Indra Temple inside the precincts of the Jagannātha Temple where the Koṇākamaṇa (Koṇārka) is installed.

the ruined stupa into a new well-planned temple¹⁹⁹ and installed the Navagraha in the door of that temple. From this century Buddha sculpture took new shape.

During the 13th century A. D. Narasingha Deva (the 1st), the Gajapati king of Orissa, in order to excel the sculpture of Jagannatha temple built by his father Gajapati Anangabhimha Deva, built the world famous temple of Konarka (also known as black pagoda). In that temple Konakamana was worshipped as Konarka.²⁰⁰ He also established vast Navagraha images in one stone in this temple according to the tradition. When these are taken into consideration, it is known that Konarkadeva (Konakamana) is not the Sun. Still now He remains as Buddha (Dharmaraja). But in course of time the main part of the Konarka temple was destroyed. So Konarkadeva (कोणार्क देव) was brought to Puri. After a great religious upset, these things were quite possible. So in absence of the Konakamana image and the stupa,

199. During the reign of Keshari Dynasty, Purandara पुरन्दर Keshari rebuilt the ruined one into a new temple and arranged worship of Sun god in pomp and grandeur.

(Vide pp. 73 & 114—Utkal Itihasa (Oriya) by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra, (i. e. History of Orissa).

Still one can find the Maitreya Bana (Mitra Bana) in the Punjab and the river Chandrabhaga in Kashmir. In order to obscure the worship of Konakomana image in Kalinga, the sun worship in the 26th chapter of the Sambapurana has been attributed to Kalinga. Changing the geographical names, imaginary Maitreyabana and Samba's sun worship story had been created. Otherwise the river where Samba took dip in order to get rid of the curse was not the Chandrabhaga river of Konarak. It is the Chandrabhaga (Chenab) river of Kashmir. Besides, Samba did not worship the sun god to get rid of Leprosy at Kona ka, but he did so at the Mitrabana in the Punjab. That Mitra Bana is being defined as Maitreya Bana here. (P. 715, Prakritivad Abhidhan, 1866 Edition.)

200. Utkal Itihasa (History of Utkala) by Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra, P. 118.

the dense forest region of Nepal cannot be the place of Konakamana.

The image of Konarkadeva which was originally Konakamana can easily be identified in the Indra temple inside the precincts of the Jagannatha temple. But the real image of Konakamana had been hidden and a second image of Sun god had been put there. Still when proper investigation is carried out it becomes quite obvious that the hidden image is none but Buddha. The temple which is known as Indra temple, is also known as Dharmaraja temple²⁰¹. The assumption of Bisan Swarup (1910) regarding this image is quite correct. ²⁰² Sri M. M. Ganguli has described—"and on a higher elevation is seen the figure of Dharma or Surya Narayana and behind the stone back ground of this figure is seen a beautiful image of a mutilated Buddha in a sitting posture with several carved figures all in black stone²⁰³. The image is in padmasana and in bhumi-sparsa-mudra (a type of sitting posture). Aruna the emblem of the sun god, is not present. Besides the Sun god is always represented in a standing posture. This image has got a crown and ear ring. The bosom is adorned with a necklace. There are two hands which are broken. There is an umbrella above the crown. There are two demi goddesses (vidyadharis) in the two upper angles of the image. One can notice the halo round above the head. In the lower portion there are two

201. Dharmaraja धर्मराज i. e. Buddha. It is written in Tripitaka. 'Chakkavatti dhammiko dhammaraja' त्रिपिटक चक्रवर्त्ति धम्मिको धम्मराज P. 193, Mettasuttam. मेट्तसुत्त* (Itivuttakam) Suttapitaka— इतिवृत्तक* सुत्तपिटक Khuddakanikaya खुद्दकनिकाय Suttanipata, pp. 355, 357, 358 & p. 14, Mahavagga (Dighanikaya).

202. See Konarka — by Bisan Swarup

203. P. 429, Orissa and her Remains by M. M. Ganguli, Temple of Dharmaraja plate धर्मराज x x (A) No. 8, p. 410.



The Koṇākamana image (Koṇārkadeva) which is Indra temple within the precincts of the Jagannātha temple Puri, Orissa

Plate—XXXVIII

female figures with chowries in their hands. The size of this image is 6 feet x 3 feet.

This image can be said to be the first image of Buddha. The people of Kalinga were worshipping Buddha in the likeness of a prince.

12. THE FAVOURITE 'MALLAS' OF BUDDHA :

At the age of eighty Buddhadeva had the last meal from the alms of Cundra, a Blacksmith. He breathed his last at the foot of a Sal tree at Kusinagara. Mallas, the people of Kusinagara, were showing him much reverence. So before death when he was alone, he sent the news by Ananda to the Mallas. The news was thus ²⁰⁴ "The Tathagata is going to have his parinirvana (demise). This night in their estate (i. e. estate of the Mallas)." That was the fullmoon day of Baisakha. The day which was also the first day of the solar month of Aries (Mesha Sankranti, मेष संक्रान्ति). The Mallas, who belonged to the Basistha बसिष्ठ clan (Basettas—बासेथ्स in Pali पालि language) came to him with their families and worshipped him. They cremated him after his 'Maha parinirvana' महापरिनिर्वाण (great demise) with the respect of a 'Rajachakravarty' राजचक्रवर्त्ति (i. e. a great emperor).²⁰⁵ Besides, before death, Buddha

204. "Aja Kho Vasettha, Rattiya pacchime jame Tathagatssa parinivvanam Bhavissati. X X. Abhikkamatha, Vasettha. Ma paccha vipptisaripo ahuvattha—Amhakam cha no gamkhetta Tathagatassa parinivvanam ahosi, Na mayam labhimha pacchime kale Tathagatam dassanaya" ti. P. 114, Mahaparinivvana sutta. (Dighanikaya).

अज्ज खो वासेट्ठा रत्तिया पश्चिमे यामे तथागतस्स परिनिव्वानं भविस्सति । X X अभिक्कमथ, वासेट्ठा । मा पच्छिंछा विप्पति सारिनो अहुवत्था अम्हाकं च नो गामक्षेत्ते तथागतस्स परिनिव्वानं अहोसि । न मयं लभिस्सा पच्छिंछमे काले तथागतं दसनाया ति । (महापरिनिव्वानं सुत्तं ।)

205. Rajno, Vasettha cakkavattissa sariram patipajjanti, pp. 123, 124, Mahaparinivvana sutta.

राज्ञो वासेट्ठो चक्रवर्त्तिस्स सरौरं पटिपज्जान्ति ।

advised to Ananda that his place of birth, place of enlightenment, place of Dharma Chakra pravartana, and place of demise should be the places of meeting and discussion for the Buddhist monks²⁰⁶. Out of these four places, the birth place had superiority over all.²⁰⁷

So it is quite fictitious that after his death, there was the distribution of his ashes and bones among six kings.²⁰⁸ Because it is mentioned in Tripitaka that the Mallas denied to give it to them. But after it, the description about the Brahmin Drona (द्रोण) has been interpolated.²⁰⁹

206. Chattarimani Ananda Saddhassa kulaputtassa dassaniyani Samve-janiyani thanani. katamani chattari ? Idha Tathagato jatoti, X X Idha Tathagato anuttaram sammassambodhim abhisambudho ti, X X Idha Tathagato anuttaram dhammachakkam pavatitam ti, Idha Tathagato anupadisesaya nivvanadhatuya parinivvutoti. (P. 109, Mahaparinivvana sutta).

चत्तारिमानि आनन्द सद्धास्स कुलपुत्तस्स दस्सनियानि सम्बेजनियानि थानानि ।
कतमानि चत्तारि ? इध तथागतो यातोति । X X इध तथागतो अनुत्तरं
संमसम्बोधिं अभिसम्बुधो ति । X X इध तथागतेन अनुत्तरं धम्मचक्रं पवत्तिती
ति त इध तथागते अनुपादिसेसाय निब्बानघातुया परिनिव्वुतोति ।

207. Agmissanti Kho Ananda sadha Bhikkhu Bhikkhuniyo upasaka. upasikayo-Idha Tathagato jato ti pi. (P. 109. Mahaparinivvan sutta).

आगमिस्सन्ति खो आनन्द सद्धा भिक्षु भिक्षुणि'यो उपासका उपासिकायो-इध
तथागतो यातो ति पि ।

208. "Bhagva pi khattiyo, mayam pi khattiya. Bhagava ahmakam gamakhette parinivvatto na mayam dassama bhagavato sariranam bhagam" ti. P. 127, Dighanikay.

भगवा पि खत्तियो, मयं पि खत्तिय । भगवा अम्हाकं गामखेत्ते परिनिव्वत्तो ।
न मयं दस्साम भगवतो सरिरानं भागं ति ।

209. See the preface to Bhagavana Buddha, by Dharmananda Kosambi. (T. W. Rhys Davids—Buddhism & Teachings of Gautama.—1862—1877.

A. Schiefner—Buddhismus in Indien. 1869.

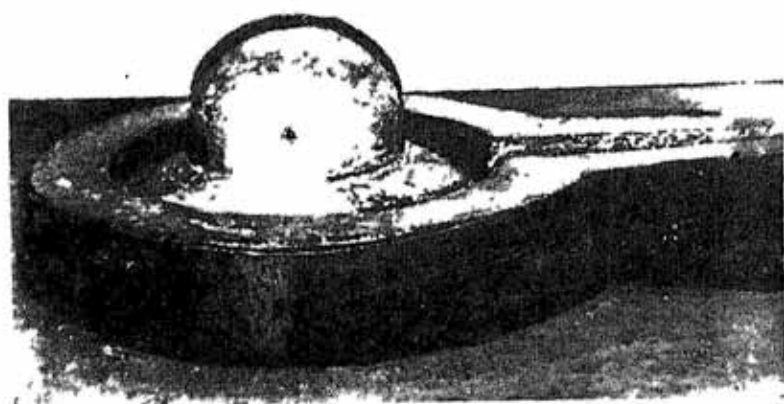
H. Oldenberg—Ancient Buddhist Historical Record. 1879

P. 68, Encyclopaedia Orissana (Oriya Jnanskosa).



(... Saṁjānadhāne budhana bhagavate ...)
Inscribed vase containing relics of Buddha.

Plate—XXXIX



Kapiḷeśwara Lingam the 3rd—This was like a coverlid to the urn containing the relics of Buddha. A hole is on the top of this lingam, which was an outlet for the urn in the past.

Plate—XXXX

According to the last words of Buddha, the Mallas were the possessor of his ashes and bones. A stupa was built in his birth place 'Kapilavastu', and the ashes and bones were kept there. And the Mallas migrated with their kins there to worship the relics of Buddha. ²¹⁰

It is a very amazing fact that the Mallas belonging to the Bashistha clan are still to be seen in the Kapileswara village of Orissa. There are nearly about 500 families of Mallas, and they have intermarriage system. They are now known as Malias. After the religious transformation, they have become the worshippers of Shiva. The three shiva lingams of the Kapileswara temple are known as Kapileswara the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd respectively. Kapileswara lingam the 1st was the family deity of Suddhodana. The name was Kapileswara because he was worshipping the Shiva lingam, which was previously worshipped by the sage, Kapila. Kapileswara lingam the 2nd was installed by the Mallas. But they were also worshipping the sacred relics of their beloved Buddhadeva, in a stupa. After the stupa was destroyed by the religious revolutionaries from this place, the vase containing the relics of Buddha was removed and it still lies vacant, and on it a Lingam is installed (i. e. the 3rd Lingam of Kapileswara) like a coverlid and bears a hole to remind us of the place of Buddha's relics ²¹¹. But the Upasakas in support of the hole in the Siva Lingam state that such out let was aimed at for the respiration of the Lingam. Thus Kapileswara Lingam, the 3rd was installed. Now mainly this is worshipped. The Mallas presently belong to Hinduism as before. But out of extreme reverence and liking they worshipped the relics of Buddha.

210. Vide the chapters XIII and XIV of Bhagavan Gautama Buddha by Uttama Bhikshu.

211. P. 271. Religions of India By A. Barth., A. Cunningham. Archaeological Survey i. 67, 74.

One thing to be noticed carefully that lest the cover of the Lingam will be decayed and destroyed, some additional spare covers were kept in reserve. Those lids were made of yellowish sand stone. In my opinion, if the evidence of the lids of the Lingam will be taken in a practical manner, the real birth place of Buddha can be easily found out. It is not a difficult task to examine a Lingam, as before, Mrs. Devala Mitra had excavated the lower portions of the Siva Lingam of the Bhaskareswara temple. So I invite the whole world to go through this concrete proof, which is still kept in a secret.

The area of the place where the Lingam of the Kapileswara temple is installed is approximately 8 feet X 8 feet. It is evident that the previous stupa is in intact condition. Only the rounded appearance of the top of the stupa is covered with a wooden cover and a temple of Rekha pattern is built outside. The breadth of this Rekha temple is about 25 feet. So the stupa of 15 feet circumference is closed by the temple wall of 5 to 7 feet breadth. Another three temples have been built which are not continual to the opening portion of the Stupa. The Bramhins of Kaundanya clan who were the priests of the Sakyas are still living in the Kapileswara area since last 2500 years. They were worshipping the Stupa till 5th century A. D. From 5th century A.D. they had become the cooks of the Kapileswara temple.

The total number of disciples of Buddha did not exceed 500 during his life span.²¹² The miracles, which are told to have occurred during his life time are only stories, and are not based upon historical facts. These were some fanciful, fictitious

212. "Bhikshusanghen Saddhim panchamattehi Bhikshusatehi" (mahakassapatttheravattthu) mahaparinivvana suttam. P. 124, Dighanikay.

भिक्षुसंघेन साद्धिं पञ्चमत्तेहि भिक्षुसतेहि ।

stories created, when Asoka spread Buddhism world-wide after the Kalinga War.

It is quite evident that Buddha died a lonely death in Northern India. After his death the then emperor of his region (i. e. Kalinga) heard about his renunciation, enlightenment and moralistic religious teachings and accepted his views. He took the left molar tooth of Buddha from Khema, and put it inside a jewelled casket, and also he got the other relics like the ashes and bones of Buddha, and put it in a stupa. All these he worshipped. After some time the tooth was taken to Ceylone, but Buddhism spread in Orissa in the mean time. So from the facts about the Mallas, it is quite evident that Buddha was born in Orissa.

A GIST OF THESE ADDITIONAL PROOFS :

From the above discussions, it is obvious that Suddhodana was the owner of a small estate named Lumbini, which was a part of Toshali of the Kalinga empire situated in the middle of Jambudwipa (India). Suddhodana belonged to Aditya clan and Sakya dynasty, and he married two princesses Mahamaya (Mayadevi) and Prajavati of Devadaha estate which was the neighbouring region of Lumbini. Gautama was the son of Mayadevi.

Mayadevi died 7 days after Gautama was born. Gautama was brought up by his stepmother. He was proficient in all the branches of knowledge and was very handsome and amiable. He followed the Sankhya सांख्य school of thought of Kapila. He was the disciple of Kalam. So he did not believe in God. He was a moralist. He married Gopa, the daughter of his maternal uncle.

There was frequent dispute between the Sakyas, (साक्य) his own kinsmen, and the Kolas, the people of the region of his

father-in-law or uncle regarding distribution of water from a rivulet to the paddy fields. Both the parties were warriors as well as cultivators.

The small rivulet Rohini was flowing in between the two estates. Gautama tried to have a pact between the two parties with mutual understanding, but failed and there was continuous bloodshed and commotion. There started a fight between the two parties regarding this insignificant matter. So Gautam left his little son Rahula, old father, stepmother and young wife Gopa. After taking permission from his teacher Kalam in the city Kesaputta, ²¹³ (केशपुत्र) he crossed the river Anoma (अनोमा) (i. e. the Mahanadi), and putting on the robes of an ascetic went to Magadha.

The route of Gautama from Kapileswara was as follows. From Kapilavastu (Kapileswara) he went to Devadaha (Govindpur), then to Kesaputta (Keshapur), Dhammasheela (Dharmasala धर्मसाला). Then he went through the present Jajpur Road and after crossing Anandapur, Keonjhar garh, Champua, Chainbasa and Kharasuan, reached Rajagriha.

To remove his mental agony while he was wandering aimlessly, he met Bimbisara, the emperor of Magadha in Rajagriha (राजगृह), the capital of Magadha. While roaming in that region, he came in contact with some holy people who advised him to go to the forest near the river Falgu (Niranjana) (निरंजना). He went to that forest (i. e. Bodhagaya) and attained enlightenment after meditating for years.

After enlightenment he broke his fast and took the food offered by two merchants of Orissa, Tapusa and Bhallika, and

213. The city of Keshaputta belonged to the Kola region, (Vide page 143, Bhagawan Buddha by Kosambi). Now Keshaputta has become Keshapur, and is in the Kisanagar P. S. of Cuttack district. See map No. 8 village No. 72. District—Cuttack. Orissa Administrative Atlas. (Census of India 1961. vol. XII part—IX—B.

preached them his new doctrine. Seated in the bullock cart of these two merchants he went to Varanasi (वाराणसी), the seat of learning, and turned the Wheel of Law at Mrigadavavana (मृगदाबवन), (Sarnath). In the beginning he had 60 disciples, which increased to 500²¹⁴ in the later period.

Again in the bullock cart of the said two merchants he returned to Rajagriha in order to preach his religion. When Tapusa and Bhalika returned to Kapilavastu, they related to Gopa about the enlightenment of Gautama, and how they were the first to embrace his religion. Then through faithful messengers Gopa and Suddhodana sent the news of their distressed condition to Gautama in Rajagriha. ²¹⁵

So Gautama Buddha returned to his estate alone. But the Sakyas did not treat him nicely. Even they did not offer him any accomodation. Inspite of all these difficulties both his wife and his son embraced his religion, and accompanied him in his journey to the north. ²¹⁶ Even some Sakya princes like Devadutta and Ananda gave up the worldly life and were converted to his religion. Besides, their barber Upali embraced Buddhism and renounced the world.

Then Buddha accompanied by his wife, son and some new disciples entered Magadha, after going through Pipili (Paipilla),

214. Dighanikaya (after the death of Buddha, many attempts had been done to increase this number) P. 197—Bhagwan Buddha—Kosambi.

215. The light of Asia—by Edwin Arnold, Book VII, pp. 113—119.

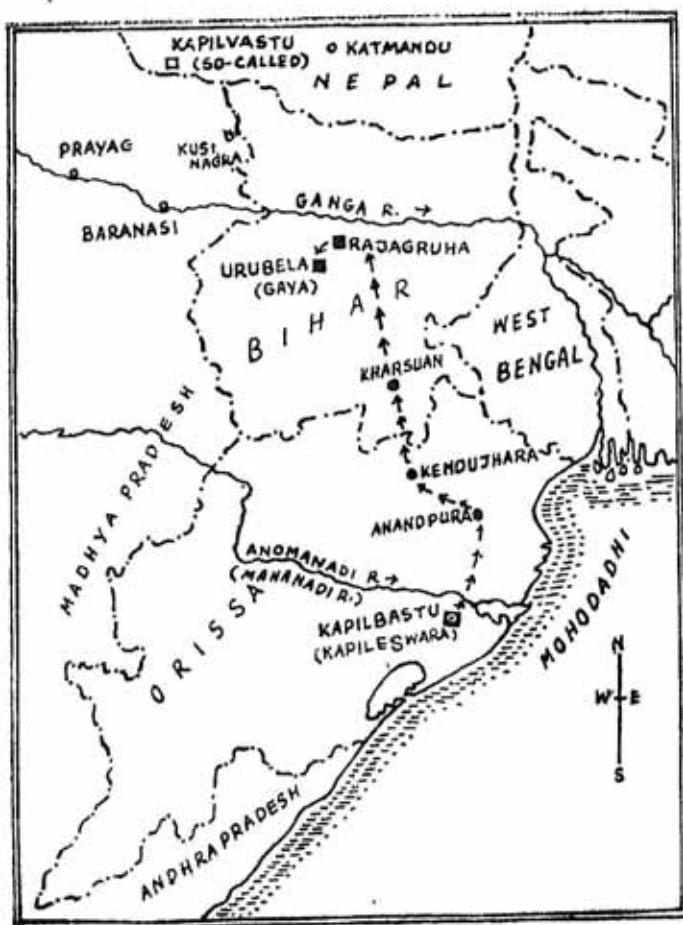
216. Mahabagga Rahulavattthu, p. 86; "Atha kho Rahulamata (Gopa) devi Rahulam kumaram etdavocha — "Esote — Rahula—Pita. gacchassu, dayajjam jachhi ti. X X Rahulo anuvandhi—dayajjam me samana dehi." etc. (The Mahavagga—vinayapitaka. Pali Publication Board).

महावग्ग-राहुलवत्थु-अथ खो राहुलमाता (गोपा) देवी राहुलं कुमारं एतदबीच-
एसोते राहुल-पिता गच्छस्सु । दायज्ज' जाचाहि ति । X X राहुलो अनुव'धि
दायज्ज' मे समत देहि ।

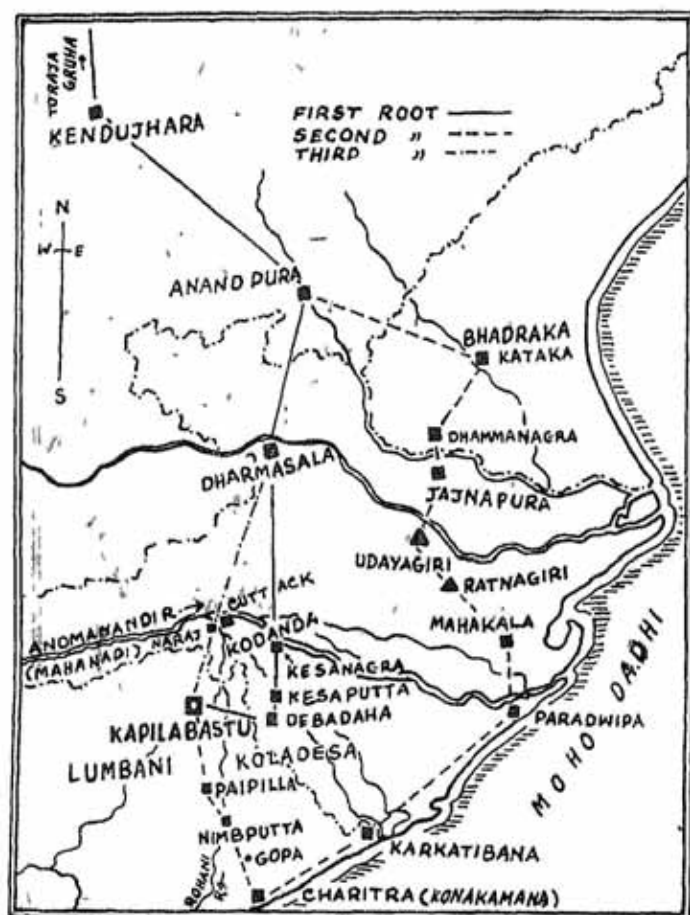
Nimapada (Nimvaputta), Gopa, (Maitreya vana afterwards known as Konakamana), Kakatapura (Karkativana, Kujanga, Paradwipa, Jambudwipa, Mahakalapara, Lalitagiri, Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Jajpur (Jagnapur), (यज्ञपुर) Dhamnagar, Bhadrak, Anandpur, Kendujhar (Keonjhar), Champua, Chainbasa, and Kharasuan. Many stupas discovered in the places referred to above testify to the fact that Buddha had followed this route. After the death of his father, Buddha for the last time in his life once again visited Kapilavastu. But pained by the misbehaviour of his relatives he left the Sakyas for good. In the mean time remembering his old groom Chandaka, Buddha wanted to pay him a visit, and went to his abode. One can still find the trace of the name of Chandaka in the vast area called Chandka stretching for miles round about Kapilavastu (Kapileswara). Then passing through Naraj, Chaudwar, Badachana, and following his previous route he started for the north.²¹⁷ He spent the rest of his life in different areas like Vaisali etc., the centres of Aryan culture and tried to preach his religion. But because of many difficulties he could not attract the people to his religion except the Malias of Kusinagra who revered him like a god. However his life based on purity, morality and righteousness left a lasting impression on the minds of a selected few.

Buddha died at the age of eighty. The Mallas performed his last rites. The only tooth (i. e. one of the left molars) was taken by Therakshema before his death, and was sent to the emperor of his country Kalinga. The Mallas brought his sacred ash and remnant of his bones to Kapilavastu. The emperor of Kalinga, Brahmadutta, kept the tooth inside a jewelled casket and paid reverence to it. He changed the name of his capital from Kalingapattana to Dantapura after the Danta i. e. tooth. He also built a stupa in Kapilavastu (Kapileswara), and kept the relics

²¹⁷, Some of these names have disappeared in course of time, but remains of Buddhist architectures are found there.



The first route of Buddha



Different travelling routes of Buddha.

inside it and worshipped them. He installed the images of Buddha and his mother Mayadevi in the sea-shore near the port of charitra. Buddha was known as Konakamana here. The place where Buddha cut off his hair (i. e. Kesha) was renamed Keshanagra (city of hair). This attitude of Brahmadutta towards Buddha was opposed by the revered Vatsasa Brahmins and Kshyatriya Bhanjas of Kalinga. Because they designated the teachings of Buddha as Natthikavada (i. e. atheism).

In course of time after three generations the sacred tooth was sent to Ceylone. Asoka longed for the princess of Kalinga who was a paragon of beauty, and ultimately embraced Buddhism through her influence after the great Kalinga war. He came back to devastated Kalinga 12 years after the Kalinga war and worshipped Buddha at Kapilavastu. He built a pillar there, and exempted tax from the whole Lumbini region.

After the death of Asoka, Buddhism was completely rooted out from Kalinga and the main place of Buddhist pilgrimage, the birth place of Buddha was ignored, and all the stupas and pillars connected with the birth of Buddha were destroyed. But it is quite evident that Buddha was born in Kalinga.

CHAPTER—SEVEN

THE LAST ARGUMENT AND CONCLUSION.

With all the proofs and evidences putforth it is proved that Buddhadeva was born in Orissa. Then we come to the question as to what led to the formation of the Tarai stone inscription containing the birth plate of Buddha.

I. It has been said before that a group of people of Kalinga had accepted Buddhism, because the first two Buddhists, Tapusa and Bhallika were inhabitants of Kalinga, and Buddha had come to Kalinga twice after his enlightenment. But after the death of Buddha when the emperor of Kalinga made Buddhism the religion of the state, Buddhism spread in every part of Kalinga. Only the 'Vatsa' among the Brahmis and 'Bhanjas' among the Kshyatriyas did not accept the views of Buddhism. They called the Buddhists as Ahetuvadi अहेतुवादि (man of spontsneity), Akriyavadi (person of impurity) or Nathikavadi (नथिकवादि) (Atheists). In course of time the sacred relic, the left molar tooth of Buddha had been sent to Ceylone. Three generations after the death of Brahmadutta, his image came to an end. So there was anarchy in the country. Taking advantage of it, the kings of Nanda dynasty of Magadha attacked Kalinga and occupied some parts, and partially destroyed the Buddhist monuments. Then the influence of Brahmanism increased. But the ruling fishermen of Kalinga, who were efficient in naval trade were mighty and strong enough to defend these Magadha people, and they ruled in different places in Kalinga. They were Buddhists.

II. The influence of the Kaivarta (कैवर्तवंश) vamsa (dynasty of Fishermen) was quite remarkable from the first decade of 4th

century B. C. in Toshali. (तोशालि) At that time Toshali was under the democratic rule of the Buddhists and unity was quite inherent among the Buddhists. With the intention of marrying the world famous beauty-queen Karubaki, (कारुवाकि) the princess of the ruling Fisherman, Asoka invaded Kalinga in 261 B.C. and was converted to Buddhism, and after 29 years he died in 232 B. C. After his death the non-Buddhists again became powerful in Kalinga and destroyed the Buddhist monuments and other memorials built by Asoka. During this period, the Kapileswara (Kapilavastu) pillar and the secret stupa, built before, were destroyed. But gradually, the people were in a distressed condition in the Mauryan reign and Kalinga again became independent by the Airas. The Brahmin minister pushpamitra forcibly seized the throne of Magadha from the last Mauryan emperor Brihadratha in 188 B.C. So the influence of Buddhism gradually dwindled everywhere in India. The Buddhist monuments were also destroyed. But in the 1st century B. C. the mighty ruler Kharavela occupied most of the parts of India. But he was an emperor of secular views. So fortunately some of the Buddhist monuments survived. In the 7th century A. D. Hiuen Tsiang could visit some of the holy places with all the stupas and pillars in Kalinga. But after that in the reign of staunch Saivites like Bhoja (Bhouma) and mighty Soma dynasties in Orissa, the Buddhist art and sculpture were completely destroyed in Kalinga.²¹⁸ But some Buddhist shrines still survived in some dense forests and other uninhabited areas. In the birth place of Buddha, the stone pieces obtained by destroying the stupa and pillars were utilised in building Saiva temples. But some slabs and pieces containing Buddhist sculptures were diacarded and were scattered here and there.

As the correct connected history of Orissa has not yet been written it is difficult to get the authentic views in this

218. Antiquities of Orissa n, II, p. 148 by Rajendralal Mitra.

respect. Because the scholars have not yet made an attempt to bring to light the history of the Bhaumakara and Soma dynasties. Rather purposely the history of these two dynasties has been presented in a confused manner.

III. When all the sculpture of Kapilavastu, the birth place of Buddha, were destroyed, some of the most devout Buddhists led by Beikshu SANKASA in 5th century thought over as to how to keep the memory of Buddha intact. As the other three visitable and memorable places of Buddha (i. e. his place of enlightenment, place of turning the wheel of law, and place of great demise) were all situated in the northern part of India near the Himalayas, they decided to preserve the memory of Buddha in the dense forest region of the Himalayas. There they constructed a pillar, and installed there a parallel plate depicting the birth of Buddha. But they handed over the original plate to the faithful Upasaka Mallas. The said original plate contained 90 letters. So following the principle of truth they also kept 90 letters in this latter version of the birth plate. But they dropped the name of the scribe and the date, because they would have been far from the truth, the cardinal principle of Buddhism.

In course of time it so happened that Buddhism became completely extinct in the real birth place of Buddha. Likewise they also could not take the image of Konakamana. They took an exact copy of the inscription installed in the Konakamana stupa, and placed it building a pillar in the Himalayan Tarai area. As the image and pillar of Konakamana were situated in the seashore, likewise they constructed the pillar on the bank of a great tank. This was a signal for the original place. It was written in the inscription that the stupa was made double the size. But there never was or is any stupa in the Konakamana of Nepal and also there was no image. After a long interval they also shifted the image of Mayadevi and placed it in that secret far off place in Tarai region of Nepal. Then after some time they took away the remnant of bones and sacred ashes of Buddha from the ruined

stupa at Kapileswara and after constructing a new stupa put those bones and ashes there. But only the Konakamana statue was left behind, which was designated as Konarka Deva. The Buddhists placed all that they gathered, in that secret place in the foot of the Himalayas. So the archaeologists say that all the sculptures of the Tarai region are built after the time of Asoka.

IV. It is always found that during religious upheavals devotees try their best to keep the sacred relics of their deity intact. This has occurred not only in Buddhism, but in all other religions. When Buddhism was in full vigour in India, many Shiva lingams were installed in some far-off dense forest areas or in the peaks of lofty mountains. Guptakashi, (गुप्तकाशी) Kapilasa (कपिलास) etc. are some of the instances. Besides Vishnu images like Badrinath, Tirupati and the Anantashayan image in the islet in the river Brahmani are also some bright examples in this respect. Even the great Lord Jagannatha was put inside a pit in the soil and some trees were planted there as identification marks. Particularly in the history of Kalinga, these things have happened for a number of times. This is not fanaticism. This is the preservation of one's culture and religion. Jerusalem has also kept the same memory of Jesus. So to keep up the memory of Buddha, an artificial seat was selected in the foot of the Himalayas. 219

Being desperate of preserving intact the main citadel of Buddhism in the real birth place of Buddha, the artificial seat of Buddhism was constructed in the Tarai region in the foot of the Himalayas. The sculpture of it was quite different from the Asokan period. But unfortunately this place has wrongly become

219. During this period of religious upheaval, to get rid of both social and religious oppression, the coastal Buddhist inhabitants of Orissa shifted to the dense forest areas. (Vide The History of Oriya Literature (Orissa) page—71, by Dr. M. Mansinha).

famous as the birth place of Buddha. But at length the original birth place has come to light.

V. As said before, the account of the Sakyas as given by the historians is not complete and perfect. Those who believe in the Sankhya school of philosophy (Sankhya) are known as Sakyas. It has been referred to in many puranas that Kapila, the propounder of Sankhya philosophy meditated for many years at Kapileswara. The place is known as Kapileswara after him. ²²⁰

Although after the extinction of Buddhism, Kapileswara became a full-fledged seat of Saivism, still the people of Kapileswara believed in the Sankhya views of Kapila. Even those Mallas, who were worshipping the relics of Buddha, while pouring water upon the Shiva lingam use to call aloud—‘Oh Sage ! Kapila’. Because they know that Buddha had preached the Sankhya thought of Kapila.

But it is quite evident that the Sankhya philosophy of Kapila was never in vogue in Nepal. ²²¹

Besides there are many Kshatriyas and some kings in Orissa who belong to the Sakya group of Aditya clan and also there are many proofs about the ‘Kolas’ in Orissa. So it is baseless to attribute the artificial Kapilavastu as the real birth place of Buddha.

Thus it is quite obvious that Kapileswara of Orissa is Kapilavastu.

VI. If the pillar, which was built by Asoka, after 240 years of Buddha’s death in Buddha’s original birth place, would have been present now with the birth plate, then, there would

220. Vide Brahma Purana 41-10,

221. The History of Oriya Literature (Oriya) by Pandit Binayak Misra, p. 4.

have been no such arguments as raised now. But due to ill-luck, Buddhism was rooted out from Orissa. Otherwise it would have been very easy to prove that Buddha was born in Orissa.

After Asoka made Buddhism the state religion many fictitious stories were fabricated about Buddhism. Many legendary tales completely distorted the true history. One of the tales say that there were many 'Buddhas'. Out of the six 'Buddhas' the fifth Buddha was named 'Konakamana', who was also known as 'Kanakamuni'. But these six 'Buddhas' were no other than the same Gautama Buddha. It was a clever device of the Buddhists to glorify their religion²²².

The two edicts of Asoka i. e. (i) The Kapilesvara inscription referring to the birth of Buddha and (ii) the Konakamana inscription prove undoubtedly that Buddha was a historical person. If the above two edicts will be proved to have belonged to Orissa, then all the doubts about the Sakyas, the Mallas, and Buddha created by the Buddhist legends and literatures will be removed²²³. So regarding this Asoka is the best witness for the authentic conclusion.

The religious commotion in India had created many historical intricacies and complicated problems. Many legends and mythologies had been created, which hide many valuable historical truths²²⁴. If there would have been no edict of Asoka, containing informations about Buddha, then Buddha would not have been a historical person at all.

The distinguishing features of birth plate of Kapilesvara, the proofs from the adjoining areas, the ruined fragments of the Asokan pillar, all these prove perfectly that this birth plate had

222. Wintennitz—History of Indian Literature vol -II.

223. Buddha and Myth, p. 226 (The Life of Buddha by E. Thomas);

224. Myth and Reality, by D. D. Kosambi, pp. 102-108.

been installed by Asoka. Besides, it is doubtless to attribute the Konarka area as the Konakamana region. The doubts of other historians are only due to the complete extinction of Buddhism from Orissa.

VII. The real and authentic account of the life of Buddha is found in the Tripitaka; which is the original work on Buddhism written in the Pali language. But when after the death of Buddha, many sects developed in Buddhism, many interpolations were made in the Pali texts in the interest of each sect. Besides many concocted historical and geographical facts were put in it. Many scholars both Western and Indian opine in favour of this. ²²⁵

During the period of Asoka, when Buddhism reached of its summit, many new canons were written, and new additions were made to the Tripitaka.

Thus after the destruction of the real birth place of Buddha, in order to prove the authenticity of the artificial birthplace, many new additions had been made and names had been changed; e.g.—Koshala for Toshala, Himagiri for Hemagiri etc. For only one tooth of Buddha, a great historical work had been written. Besides, for this tooth, war continued from generation to generation. Even at length, the tooth was transferred to Ceylone. But no account is known about the other teeth. So is it not an additional addition to the original work?

It is known from the Tripitaka that the Mallas were the only possessor of the sacred bone and ashes of Buddha ²²⁶. But

225: History of Indian Literature, vol. II by M. Winternitz, Bhagwan Buddha by Dharmananda Kosambi, preface pp. 7-16

226 Sariradhatu vibhajanam (Maha parinibbanasutta) p. 127, Dighanikaya- (Kosinaraaka malla te sanghe gane etadlavochu 'Bhagava ahmakam gamakhette parinivvuto', na mayam dassama Bhagavato sariranam Bhagam' ti).

सरिरधातु विभंजनं (महापरिनिब्बानसुत्त) दिघनिकाय (कोसिनारका मल्ला ते संघे गने एत दवोचु—'भगवा अहमाकं गामखेते परिनिव्वुतो । न मयं दस्साम भगवतो सरिराणं भागं ति ।'

the account that these sacred relics were distributed by a Brahmin 'Drona' (द्रोण) by name, is surely a subsequent addition. Many (द्रोण) subsequent interpolations of the Tripitaka have now come to the light, when the birth plate was discovered from Kapileswara in Orissa. Those, who will realise the facts clearly about the Kapileswara inscription and the connected proofs must opine in favour of Buddha's birth near Bhubaneswara.

The fact that the Tarai pillar and inscription don't belong to the Asokan period has been proved in this book.

Those who accept the views of the three Chinese travellers Fa Hien, I-tsing and Hiuen Tsiang as authentic should realise that in 5th century A.D. the artificial birth place of Buddha had already been installed in the dense forest area. Fa-Hien and I-tsing came upto Tamralipta and only Hiuen Tsiang visited Orissa. As all the Buddhist sculptures were destroyed from the Bhubaneswara region of Toshali, it was not possible on his part to give any information about them. At that time there were plenty of Brahmanic sculptures. The Lingaraj temple had already come to existence by that time ²²⁷. Hundreds of Shiva temples were also built before this. Besides it is doubtful whether he had seen the artificial birth place of Buddha in the Tarai region. His descriptions do not coincide with that of Fa Hien. Out of many of his inaccurate statements, the most important one is that he had wrongly identified Tapusa, and Bhallika as men of Kabul and Qandahar, though the Tripitaka and many other Buddhist works speak of them as belonging to Orissa. So it is quite evident that this devout pilgrim had written his accounts as heard from others. So his views cannot be taken very authentic.

The regions Tamralipta, Kalingapattana, Manjusha, Bishakhapattana cannot be separated from the history of Orissa even though many historians have given distorted pictures to

227. Really the Lingaraj temple was built in the 6th century A. D. Those who are putting forth improbable proofs, should be aware of this.

prove it. So one should go through the facts thoroughly, and with patience before contradicting the opinion that Kapileswara and Kapilavastu are identical.

VIII. In Nepal, where Buddhism had not entered till 6th or 7th century A. D., and the Tarai region, where there was no trace of the name of 'Kapila', no village or paddy field for 'Seed sowing ceremony', and where the name of the estate area of Suddhodana (i. e. Lumbini) was identified falsely, most probably the pillar was erected with the duplicate birth plate to keep intact the information regarding the birth of Buddha, as the place was a quite lonely inaccessible forest region. So it indicates that to keep the memorials of Buddha, the religious Buddhists had selected such an artificial place in the foot of the Himalayas, which was an untrodden dense forest area.

This artificial birth place of Buddha attracted the attention of the modern historians, and they proclaimed this place as the birth place of Buddha. They have forged new names in that area, trying to make it coincide with the old names found in the old Buddhist literature.

In the end we must give serious attention to the fact that Lumbini never existed in kapilavastu, rather according to the old Buddhist literature Kapilavastu was the capital of Lumbini २२८. But the stone-pillar which Asok got erected in the birth place of Buddha, the name of Kapilavastu never occurs. Because Sakyamuni was born in Lumbini (Asoka refers to Buddha as

228. Sakyanagame Janapade Lumbineye. Nagaram Kapilavatthu Raja Suddhodano pita. Mayhm janettika mata Mayadeviti vachhati. (Suttanipata, Nalaka suttam p. 375 Khuddaka Nikaya), Mahapadana-sutta, Mahavagga, Dighanikaya pp 8—41—43.

सक्यानगामे जनपदे लुम्बिनेये । नगरं कपिलवत्थु राजा सुद्धोदनो पिता । मय्हं जनेत्तिका माता मायादेवीति बुद्धति । (सुत्तनिपात, नालकसुत्त पृ ३७५)
एतरहि सुद्धोदनो नाम राजा पिता अहोसि । माया नाम देवी माता जनेत्ति अहोसि । कपिलवत्थु नाम नगरं राजधानी ति (महापदानसुत्त, ८-४१-४३) ।

Sakyamuni), Asoka gave up the idea of realising Land revenue from the residents of Lumbini and he offered his worship at the place where Buddha was born. This worship at the birth place of Buddha was taken up by Asoka after twelve years of Kalinga war. After two years of his conversion to Buddhism, he had been to Uruvela, the place of enlightenment of Buddha. Then again he came back to Pataliputra and got himself busy in preparing and installing the rock edicts in different parts of India. Nearly five years passed like that. When Asoka was doing all the work for the propagation of Buddhism, is it not something unusual for him not to visit Buddha's birth place for paying his homage, when the birth place was so near to his capital. So naturally why was there delay on the part of Asoka to go to the birth place of Buddha? This doubt can be removed only by the assumption that Asoka very much hesitated to enter the war ravaged Kalinga immediately after accepting Buddhism. He had to wait for the long period of 12 Years to come to the birth place of Buddha, because by that time, the situation in war-ravaged Kalinga had changed for the better because of his nice administration.

Further Hiuen Tsiang and Fa Hien never had any definite idea about the birth place of Buddha; it is already told that they represented Tapasu and Bhallika as residents of Kabul and Quandahar despite the fact that the Tripitaka speaks of them as residents of Utkala²²⁹. Further the observation of Prof. Thomas is significant when he says that in the account of each of these Chinese travellers, the exact location of Kapilavastu is far from being identical. Besides it is significant to note that in spite of the fact that both the Chinese travellers refer to the birth-place of Buddha as Kapilavastu, it is questionable as to why Dr. Fuhrer

229. P.85 The Life of Buddha by E. J. Thomas. Rajayatanakatha. p.5
Mahavagga—Tripitaka

(तेन खोपन समयेन तपुस भल्लिका वाणिजा उक्कला तं देशं अद्धान ममाप्पटिप्पत्ता
होन्ति ।)

who is given the credit of discovering the birth-place of Buddha designated the place as Rumindei 230.

There may be a question that in case we accept Kalinga as the birth-place of Buddha, why did it not occur to Hiuen Tsiang to come over to the birth-place of the Lord during his sojourn here? The reason is that by the time Hiuen Tsiang came, the whole region of Kalinga was a land of Savites, and the Buddhist monuments were in utter ruins. The Sakya and the Kolas had left the country and took refuge in far off forest tracts because of the oppression of the Savita Kings. When the same Sakyas and Kolas are still found exclusively in Orissa, and when Mallas, the true worshippers (upasakas) of Buddha are found in great numbers in Kapilavastu (the modern Kapileswar near Bhubaneswar), will it not be ridiculous to put the birth-place of Buddha in the Tarai region of Nepal?

Due to ill luck the real truth had been kept in oblivion, and the history in consequence was distorted. But I have now put the facts as to how and why the new and artificial Kapilavastu came to existence.

Thus the Kapileswara stone inscription containing the information about the date and birth place of Buddha is the original one, and the present Lembai region is the Lumbini area of the past. This has been proved without any doubt.

The great mistake, which had been committed in this regard should and must be corrected, for which this humble attempt has been made.

230. Opinion of Smith— This gives no further evidence for Fuhrer's assertion and it appears that neither the Nepalese officials for the hillmen called it Rumendei X X X his every word is false X X impudent forgeries. (Asoka the Buddhist emperor of India by V. A. Smith : P. 18 F.N. the Life of Buddha by E. Thomas.)

बुद्ध न्यायमनं हि आकाशं विपुलं समं
क्षपयेत् कल्प भाषन्तो न च बुद्ध गुणक्षयः ।

Buddhajnyanamantam hi akasha bipulam samam,
Kshyapayetkalpa bhasanto na cha Buddha gunakshyayah.

(Like the boundless sky, the knowledge about Buddha is endless and limitless. If somebody passes millions and millions of years to grasp it, still he would be unable to do so.)

Reiteration

The learned readers will find in many places in this book reiteration of some of the events. This mistake has been done knowingly in order to make the events more authentic. Because the readers had grasped before an untruth for a long time. So in order to make them convinced about the newly discovered real truth, if something correct is told repeatedly can not be attributed as reiteration, in a true sense.

The Author.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES (A)

- Administrative Atlas (Census of India), 1961 vol. xii.
 Ancient Buddhist Historical Record—H. Oldenberg (1879).
 Archaeological Survey by A. Cuningham.
 Antiquities of Orissa vol. II by R. Mitra.
 Asoka's Edicts by A. C. Sen, 1956.
 Asokan Inscriptions. Edited by Radhagovinda Basak.
 Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas—by Romila Thapar.
 Asoka the Buddhist Emperor of India—by V. A. Smith.
 Asoka and his Inscriptions—by B. M. Barua.
 Buddhism in Orissa—by Dr. N. K. Sahu, published by
 Utkal University.
 Bengal Gazatteers by L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay. 1910.
 Bhagvan Buddha—by R. R. Dewakar.
 Buddhismus in Indian (A. Schiefner) 1869.
 Datha Vamsa—by Kumar Swamy.
 Encyclopaedia Britanica.
 Edicts of Asoka—Adiyar Edition—Madrass.
 Hultzsch Inscriptions of Asoka.
 History of Indian Literature vol. I.
 History of Indian Literature vol. II—by M. Winternitz.
 History of Ancient India—by M. Winternitz.
 History of Ancient India—by Dr. R. S. Tripathy.
 History of Oriya Literature—by M. Mansinha,
 (Sahitya Academi, Delhi)
 Indian Epigraphy—by D. C. Sircar. Cal. 1965.
 Inscriptions of Asoka by A. Cunningham.
 J. R. A. S. (1960).
 J. A. S. XVII.
 J. P. T. S.
 J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII.

Konarka—by Bishan Swarup. Published by the Govt. of Bengal
Star press, Cuttack, 1910.

Language and Literatures of modern India—

by Dr. S. K. Chatterjee.

Markandeya purana (Translation) by F. Eden Pargiter

(A. S. B.). 1969.

Monograph on Buddha's birth place—by Dr. Fuhrer.

Myth and Reality—by D. D. Kosambi.

Orissa and her Remains—by M. M. Ganguli.

O. H. R. J. Vol. III.

Old Brahmi Inscriptions—by B. M. Barua.

The Early History of India by V. A. Smith.

The Life of Buddha—by E. J. Thomas.

The Ancient Geography of India—by A. Cunningham.

The Religion's of India by A. Barth (1882).

The Indian Historical Quarterly V.

The Light of Asia—by Edwin Arnold.

The Palaeography of India—by Gowri Sankar Hirachand Ojha.

T. W. Rhys David's—Buddhism. (1862).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES (B)

Attha Katha (Pali Publication Board, Bihar).

Amarakosha.

Asha (Daily Oriya).

Utkal Itihasa (Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra)

Utkal Itihasara Eka Ajnyata Addhyaya (Chakradhar Mahapatra).

Rig Veda (Smaskriti Smathana, Bareilly, U. P.)

Odiya Sahityara Itihasa (Dr. M. Mansinha).

Grantha Mandira. Cuttack

Odisha Itihas (Dr. H. K. Mahatab).

Odishare Boudhadharma (Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahoo, Orissa

Sahitya Academi).

Odia Sahityara Itihas (Pt. Binayak Misra).

Kumar Sambhaba (Kalidas), Nirnayasagara press, Bombay,

- Koutilya (Arthasastra).
Konarka (Pt. Krupasindhu Mishra).
Kedar Gouri Kavya (Radhanath Ray).
Chandi (Saptasati).
Chandrabhaga Kavya (Radhanath Ray).
Chulla Vagga.
Jina Charita
Jataka (Bhadanta Koushalyayana)—Hindi Sahitya Sammelana,
Prayag.
Jhankara (Oriya monthly)—Edited by Dr. H. K. Mahataba.
Dighanikaya (Pali Publication Board, Bihar), 1958.
Nava Jivana (Oriya monthly)—Edited by Sri Chintamoni Mishra.
Prithivira Itihasa (Durgadas Lahidi). Bengali.
Pavvajja Sutta (Pali Publication Board, Bihar).
Prabasi (Bengali monthly).
Purnachandra Odia Bhasakosha,
Pourusha (Oriya monthly).
Prakrutibada Abhidhana (Bengali).
Vishwakosha (Bengali) part—xii.
Viswabharati (Hindi).
Brata Tithhi Niraya (Acharya Singhanani).
Buddha Charita (Aswaghosa).
Bhagwan Buddha (D. Kosambi)—Translated by Prof. Gauri
Kumar Brahma. Published by
Sahitya Akademi, (New Delhi).
Bhagwan Gautama Buddha (Uttama Bhikshu). Hindi translation.
Bhava Prakasha.
Maha Sacchaka Sutta (Majjhima Nikaya, Pali Publication
Board. Bihar).
Madala Panji (Prachi Edition).
Milindapahna.
Mahavagga (Pali Publication, Bihar). 1906
Manu (Bombay Edition).
Majjhima Nikaya—Sallekhasutta (Pali Publication Board, Bihar).
Markandeya purana (Bengali). Canto-49.

Mahaparinivvana Sutta (Pali Publication Board, Bihar).

Mahabharata (Sanskrit—Adi).

Rajanirghanta.

Raghuvamsha (Kalidas).

Rastrabhasa Jayantigrantha (Hindi).

Lalita Vistara (Bihar Government Publication).

Shavdasagara (Hindi dictionary).

Sharala Mahabharata by Sharala Das.

Shakti Samgama Tantra (Bengali).

Sutta Nipata—Pali Publication Board, Bihar.

Santike Nidana (Pali Publication Board, Bihar).

Swarnadri Mahodaya (Sanskrit).

Sanskrit and English Dictionary—by V. S. Apte.

Sankshipta Odia Gnyanakosha (Utkal University Publication).

(Concise Oriya Encyclopaedia)

Suttapitaka (Pali Publication Board, Bihar). 1959.

Tripitaka—(Pali Publication Board, Bihar.)

Utkal Dipika. (Weekly Oriya)

Utkala Sahitya (Oriya Monthly)

INDEX

A

Abanti	53,57
Abidure Nidana	68,69
Acharya Banambara	17
Acharya Paramananda	72,89
Adhikari Paramananda	34
Adimata Mayadevi	95
Adityabandhu	13,96
Aditya Gotra (clan)	47,71
	72,74,81,82,89,103,113
Ahetubada	108
Ahira	34,50
Aira	109
Akrid	91
Aksharabhumika (slate)	7
Akshyayatruiya	19,70
Allahabad	6
Alarakalama	58,67,82, 103,104
Amarakosha	88
Amita	89
Amitodana	70,89
Amrit Bazar Patrika	XII
Amsupadaha	63
Ananda	5,7,55,89,99,100,105
Anandapur	4,104,106
Ananta Sayanam	111
Anardha	62
Andhari	66
Andhra State	48,51,54
Angadesha	XVI,XVII
Angaraka	55
Angul	73,92
Anguttara Nikaya	55,59
Anjana	90,91
Anoma	67,68,104
Ansuya	90
Antiquities of Orissa	109

Antudisala	76
Aparajita	75
Apte, v. s.	92
Arghaseni	45
Arkabandhu	13,96,108
Arnold, Sir, Edwin	94,105
Artha Sastra	20
Aruka	81
Aruna	98
Arya	81,106
Asha (daily)	VI
Asutosh Museum	8,13
Ashwaghosha	52,59
Asia	III
Asibisa Bagga	59
Asmaka (Keral)	53,57
Asoka	1,3,5,9,10,12,19—23,25, 26—31,33—38,40—44,47,48,50 51,79,83—85, 88, 95, 103, 107, 109, 111—117.
Asokajhara	11,45
Asokastami	44,47
Astikavada	55
AthamaliK	92
Atharanala	66
Athakavagga	60
Attanda Suttam	60
Atthakatha	59
Aumi	68
Australian National University	III

B

Badadanda	45,67
Badachana	106
Badajena	73
Badaraula	74,75
Badaraulia	75

Badrinatha	III	Bidyadhari	98
Bahitrakuda	34	Bihara	6,37
Baksi Bidyadhara Mohapatra	40	Bijayapur	83
Balasure	XVI	Bikrama Sena	86
Bamanda	92	Bilaspur	87
Baneswara Kabya	82	Bimbisara	32,33,63,71,104
Baneswaranas	72,82,86	Binaya Pittaka	92
Bangala (W. B.)	28,37,48,90,91	Binitapur	84
Bangala Biswakosha	28,73	Birabara Mahapatra	40
Banki muhana	66	Bisakha	47, xvii
Bappamangala	69,71	Bishan Shwarup	42,48,95,98
Badamba	73	Bodhagaya	14,104
Bardhan Rajaguru Mohapatro	80,96	Bombay	39
Barth A,	12,32,101	Brahmdutta	34,42,53-57
Barua	82		70,88,95,106-108
Barua B. M,	11,34,66,87	Brahmagiri	23,28-30,51
Basaka Radhagovinda	18,36,41	Brahma Gaurikumara	X
Basham Professor	III	Brahmani	111
Basistha	99,101	Brahmapurana	67,112
Bastara	87	Brahmeswara Temple	15,85,92
Baudha (Orissa)	86	Brahmi (Script)	12,16,17
Bay of Bengal	51,67		22,23,28,29,66,87
Behera Mahapatra	40	Brahmin (ism)	33,34,36,43,47,48
Bengal gazetteers	72		55,72,74,76,81,88,89,91
Bhaddhiya Kataka	xvi		100,107-109,115
Bhadra	47,106	Brata Tithi Nirnaya	70
Bhagalpur	6	Brihadratha	109
Bhalika	32,88,92-94	Britanica	4
	104, 105, 108, 115, 117,	British	62
Bhanja	55,107,108	Buddh and myth	113
Bhanudeva I.	66	Buddhaghosa	55
Bharatiya Jnanapithe	70	Buddha Charita	52,59
Bhaskereswara	10,13,85	Buddhism	105,108,109,113
Bhatti	21		114,116,111
Bhaumakara	83,109,110	Buddheswara	15,83
Bhavaprakasa	93	Buhler	1,20,30
Bhikshu Uttama	28,101		
Bhoja	53,57,83,109		
Bhubaneswara	4,8,10		
	13,15,40,44,45,47,62-64		
	66,67,69,102,115,118		
Bhubaneswari	63		
Bhuyan	65		
		C	
		Calcutta	13
		Calcutta University	VI, 8
		Canberra	III
		Ceylone	53,57,103,107,108, 114

F		Hemabanta (Giri)	61,63—65,114
Fa-Hien	3,26,115,117	Hemamali	53,57
Falgu	65,104	Himalaya	2,5,7,65, 68,84,87,110,111,116
Fuhrer. Dr.	1,2,117,118	Hindi Sabda Sagara	91
G		Hindola	73,92
Gajapati	97	Hindu	4,10,48,76,91,96,101
Gajapati Anagbhima Deva	97	Hindustan Standard	XII
Gajapati Narsingh Deva	86,97	Hindustan (Hindi) Weekly	XVII
Gajapati Prataprudra Deva	86	History of the Oriya Literature	94
Ganga dynasty	66	Hiuen Tsiang	3,5,26,85, 95 104,115,117,118
Ganguli Manomohana	10,14,49,98	Hoey, Dr.	3
Ganjam	40	Holcenberg Prof.	94
Gautama (Buddha)	47,62,89,103,104,105,113	Howrah	66
Gautami	45	Hultzach. Dr.	1,20,30
Gaya	6,XVII	Hydrabad	37
Girnar	24,29,39	I	
Goa	58	Illustrated Weekly	IX
Guhasiva	53,57	India	9,33,51,58,70,80,83, 87,91,104,109,111, 113,114,117
Gonda (U.P.)	6	Indian Historical Quaterly	15,16,20,24,31 48,65,82
Gopa	48,106	Indra	67
Gopa गेपा yashodhara	32,48,90,103,104,105	Indradyumna	95
Gopakavatthu	48	Indra Temple	82
Govimath	37	Isan	98
Govindapur	63,68,104	Itivuttakam	115
Grantha (Script)	28	J	
Gujrat	29	Jaganatha	14,45,48,67,70,76,89,111
Gundichabadi	66	Jaganatha Temple	95,97,98
Gupta	28	Jagatsingpur	63,68
Gupta Kashi	111	Jaina	14,70,88
H		Jajapura	104
Hajara Dist	39	Jambudwipa (India)	37,42,87,103
Harichandan Mohapatra	40		
Haridrasvana	63,68		
Hariharapura	63,68		
Hastina	70,94		

Jambudwipa (Orissa)	34,106	Kannad	28
Jashapura	87	Kapila	2,101,103,112,116
Jasovanti	76	Kapilasa	III
Jataka	59,64,67,68,69,87,92,94	Kapilesvara	4,8,10,13,15,-
Jatinga	28		17,24,26,33,43,46,50,52,
Jaugarha	23,24,39,40		56,61,62,64,65,69,71,85,
Jaya sena	89		101,104,106,108,111,113,
Jaypur (N.S. Pur)	73,74,75,106		116,118
Jayswal	34	Kapilesvara Pillar	56
Jayvijaya Cave	14	Kapilavastu	2,3,5,7,10,15,25,
Jerusalem	III		26,32,43,46,51,56,59,61,
Jesus	III		62,64,65,69-71,84,85,87,
Jhankara (monthly)	72,89		101,104,106,108,110,111,
Jina	87,88		116,118
Jina charita	88	Karana	89
Jinasana	83,87,88	Karubaki	35-38,50,109
Jnanakosha		Kashiraja	53,57
(Encyclopaedia Orissana)	48	Kashmir	97
Junagarh	39,50	Kasi	6
Jurnool (Andhra)	39	Kate	62
		Kaundanya	45,102
		Kaundanya (Clan)	72
		Kausala	90
		Kausalayana Bhadanta Ananda	
			64,67,68
K		Kautily	20
Kabul	115,117	Kedaragauri	63
Kaivarta vamsa (dynasty of		Keonjhar	4,64,104,106
Fishermen)	83,108	Kerala	57
Kakatpur	49	Kesapur	104
Kakatapura	106	Keshaputta (Kesanagra)	67,68,104
Kalidasa	7,46	Keshari Dynasty	97
Kalinga	11,28,32,43,47,55,57,	Khalsi	24
	61,65,70,79,83,85,88,	Khambeswari	73
	90,92,94,95,97,103,	Khandadhua	73
	106,109,111,117,118	Khandagiri	14,34,66,65
Kalingapattana	54,56,106,115	Khandapara	73,92
Kalleikar kaka Saheb	58	Kharabela	66
Kalsi	39	Kharasuan	104,106
Kalua ghara	81	Kharavela	83,87,88,94,109
Kamboja	53	Kharostri	16,20,22,24,27,28,29
Kanakamuni	42,113	Khiranira	75
Kanchana	90,91	Khorati	28
Kandy	53,54		
Kanishka	52		

Mahatma Gandhi	58	Mishra Pandit Krupasindhu	48,49 66,67,90,92,95,97
Mahavagga	5,59,71,92,95, 98,105,116,117	Mitra Bana	97
Mahavastu	70	Mitra Rajendralal	10, 88,109
Mahendragiri	34	Mitra S. N.	IX, 24,111
Mahodadhi	67	Mitra Smt. Debala	12,102
Maitreyabana	83,97,106	Monier—Williams (Sir Monier, K. C. I. E. L. L. D Ph. D.)	92
Majjhima desha	33,87	Monoratha Purani	55
Majjhima nikaya	27,58,69	Mrugadava Bana	94,105
Malia	44	Mukherji Radha Kumud	13
Mallas	3,4,6,32,44,54,55,56, 86,85,99,101,103,106, 110,112,114	Mula (Star)	77
Manada	68	Mysore	51
Mandasa	54	Myth and Reality	113
Mangaraja Mohapatra	40		N
ManiPur	34	Naga Image	15,61
Manjusa	54,115	Nagari	28
Mansara	39	Nalakasuttam	61,116
Mansingh, Dr. Mayadhara	94, VIII. 111	Nanda (Dynasty)	66
Manu	9	Nanda King	87,88,108
Marathi	58	Naraja	106
Markndeya	67	Narsinghpur	47,72,73,74,81,82,86,89,91,92
Markndeya purana	26	Narsinghpur Itihas	72
Mathura	4,35	Nathikabada	107,108
Mathura (Ganjam)	35	Navagraha	96,97
Maurya	11,33,34,109	Navajivana (Monthly)	34
Mausima (माउसीमा)	44,45,46	Nepal	1,2,26,41,98,110,112,118
Mausima danda	45	Nidan (Jataka)	70
Mausima ghara	45	Nidana Katha	64,67,69
Mayadevi (mahamaya)	4,14,32,48,56,61,76,81, 83,84,90,95,103,107,110,116	Nidanaparivarta	41,73
Mayadevi Temple	3	Nigali Sagara	1,41
Medhas	79,83	Nigliva	1
Meghavahan	53	Nimapada	106
Masha (Aries) Samkranti	99	Niranjana	66,104
Mettasuttam	98	Nirishwaravada	55
Milinda Panha	88	North India	32
Mirror (monthly)	53	Nuagarh	73
Mishra Pandit Binayaka	VII,112		O
		Odisha Itihasa	9,35,54
		Odishare Buddhadharma	5,3,68

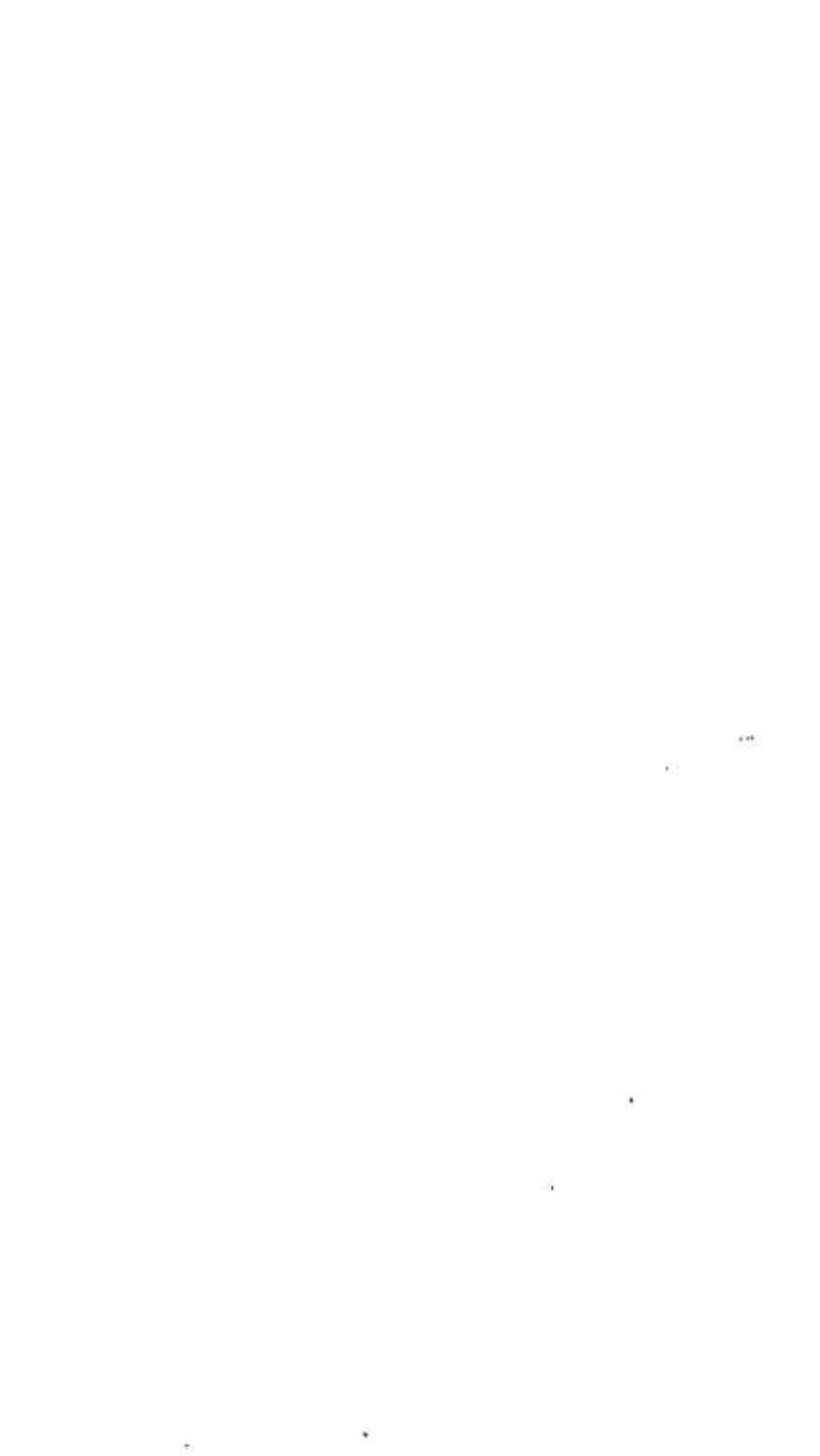
Ojha Gauri Sankra Hirachanda	24	Praharaj Gopal chandra	VII
Oldenberg. H.	100	Prajavati (Gautami)	32,45,76,77,90,103
Orissa	4,8,9,23,26,28,29,32,34,35, 37, 40,41,45,47,50,61, 62, 64, 66, 68- 70, 72, 77, 87, 91, 93; 94, 103, 104, 108, 109,112-15,118	Prajna Paramita	72
Orissa museum	11,13,15	Prakrit	16,17
Orissa sahitya Akademi	68, 94	Prakrutibada Abhidhana	66,73,97
Oriya	70,88	Pravala	47,73,74,76,81
Oxford University	29	Pravalayudha	47,68,73,74,81
		Pravasi (Bengali Monthly)	VIII,21
		Prithivira Itihasa (Bengali)	55,91
		Ptolemy (in the 200, A, D not B.C)	48, 68
		Punarvasu	43,44,46,47
		Purandara Keshari	86,96,97
		Puri	8,45,49,62,66—68,86,97
		Purnachandra Odis—	
		Bhasakosa	VII 92
		Puru	91
		Puspamitra	109
		Pusya	43, 44
			Q
		Qandahara	115,117
			R
		Radhanath Training College	IX
		Raghuvamsa	7,46
		Rahu	47
		Rahula	32,41,89,104
		Rahulavatthu	105
		Rajagriha	6,64,63,64,94,104,105
		Rajaguru Mahapatra	40
		Rajaguru S. N.	54
		Raja-Nirghanta	93
		Rajayatunakatha	92,93,117
		Rama	7
		Ramagrama	3
		Ramayana	46
		Rameswara (M. R. E)	28
		Rameswara Temple	—11, 46
		Ramsay L. E. B. Cobden	72
P			
Pabbajja Sutta	63,71		
Padaria	IX. 1		
Padmapani Abaiokiteswara	72		
Pakistan	29		
Pali	30,52,58,60,82,94,114		
Pallahada (पालहडा)	92		
Pamita	89		
Panchasila	38		
Panigrahi Dr. K. C.	111, 112, 113		
Panjab	97		
Paradwipa	34,73,106		
parala Gajapati College	VII		
Paramatma	55		
Pargiter F. Eden	26		
Parija Dr. Pranakrisna	IX		
Parvati	46,78		
Paschima (पाशा)	28		
Pataliputra	36,50,117		
Patiadaha	63		
pati Bhagavana	VI		
Pattanayaka Sudhakara	X		
Paurusha (Monthly)	14		
Peking University	14		
Peppe—W.	4		
Peshwar	29,39		
Pipili	62, 105		
Pishachini	77		
Pradhan, Prof. Prahlada	14		

Ranakeshari	84	Samba	97
Ranigumpha—(Qunee's Cave)	14	Sambala	68
Rapti	6	Sambalapur	92
Rastrika—	53,57	Sambalapur University	VII
Ratha Dr. Radhanath (Samaja)-X		Samba Purana	97
Ratnachira	67	Sambodhi	36,41
Ratnagiri	106	Sankasa (Om devaputra Bhikshyu)	IX, 84,110
Ratnapura	87	Sankhya	58,81,103,112
Rautray Mahapatra	40	Santike nidana	92
Rayagarha	87	Sarada Script	28
Raya—Radhanatha	63	Saradhabali	66,67
Ray Birendranath	VIII, 8	Saranatha	14,94,105
Redhakhola	92	Saravati	7
Rock hill	70	Sarbhanga-jataka	72
Rohini	59,65-67,104	Sariradhatu Vibhanjanam	114
Rouse W. H. D.	88	Sarvastivad	35
Rukma (Rakmi)	47	Sarodaka	XVI
Rukmini	47	Sati	78
Rukuna	46	Satyabadi	62
Rukved	20,26	Sayana (सायण)	26
Rumindei	1,2,4,26,118	Sela Suttam	49
Rusabhadeva	70	S. E. Rly.	66
		Sharala Das	41,63
S		Sharala Mahabharata	63
Sachchaka Sutta	69	Shravasti	6
Sachiefner. A.	100	Siadimalia	4
Sachodana gatha	41,73	Siam	55
Sahabaj garhi	29,39	Siddapur	28
Sahitya Akademy (Central)	58	Siddheswari	4
Sahu Nabin Kumar	VII	Sinhanada	73
	11,12,13,14,27,53,55	Sinhanani Acharya	70
Sailo	62	Sinhayana	70,89,91
Saiva	12,27,48,88,109,118	Sinhpur	74
Saketa	6	Sircar Prof. Dr. D. C.	VIII
Sakti Smangama Tantra	XVII	Sita	46
Sakya	45,47,54,59,61,65,70	Siva	12,46,61,72,80,101,111,112,115
—72,74,81,83,86,91,92,103,105		Smakshpita Odiya Jnanakosa	69
	106,112,113,118	Smith. V. A.	1,2,29,82,118
Salandi	XVI	Sopara	39,40
Sallekha Suttam	27	Soma dynasty	84,85,92,110
Samaja (Daily)	VII, X	South India	23
Samapa	34,50		

Vatsas	9,55,107,108	W	
Vest. Major	3	Wander that is India	III
Vidudabha	82	Western	114
Vinayapitaka	59	Wintennitz-M	113,114
Vindhya range	87		
Vishakha	XVI	Y	
Vishakhapattana	48,115,XVII	Yamuna	6
Vishnu	46,82,96,111	Yajati	85
Vishwa Bharati (Hindi)	28	Yeragudi	23,28-30,39,51
		Yashodhara	89,91

64146







President - Mr. [unclear] - [unclear]
Honorary - Judge - Assistant
Judge - Assistant - [unclear]

CATALOGUED.

"A book that is shut is but a block."

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.
